The New-York Times.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Marathon.

Significant Rumors of an Approaching Crisis in Mexico.

Tribute to the Peaceful Attitude of the United States.

Gov. Eyre of Jamaica Suspended for Trial.

Last Hours and Death of King Leopold of Belgium.

Political Bearings of the Event in Europe.

Hints at a Partition of Belgium Between England, France and Prussia.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th of December, arrived here yesterday.

The Cunard cargo steamer *Marathon*, from Liverpool direct at about 1 P. M. on the 12th December, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from Hamburg, Dec. 13, also arrived here last evening.

The *Persia* reached Liverpool about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 10th.

The *Moravian* arrived off Londonderry about midnight of the 11th inst.

The *Scotland* would sail on the 14th inst., instead of the 13th.

The *Moravian* reached Liverpool at 7:30 on the evening of the 12th of December.

The *City of London* arrived at Queenstown at 9:30 on the evening of the 12th.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN PARIS.

THE SPEECH OF GEN. SCHOFIELD.

We have already published the details of the proceedings at the brilliant Thanksgiving banquet given by the Americans in Paris. The following is the full text of Gen. Schofield's speech in reply to the toast, "The Army and Navy of the United States:"

Mr. Chairman, my Countrymen and Women: Would I could tell you how much gratification will be produced in the heart of every war-worn soldier and sailor in America when they learn with what warmth of enthusiasm the names of the army and navy have been received by you to-night. [Applause.] I will not attempt a lengthy response to the toast which has just been offered you, but desire simply to allude to one of the important lessons taught by the late American war—the grandest and most important lesson of modern times. A people who have always enjoyed as great a degree of personal liberty as to be almost unconscious of even the existence of a government over them in time of peace have found this mild government to be in time of civil war the strongest in the world [loud cheers;] a government capable of raising and maintaining armies and navies which, in point of numerical strength, physical and moral qualities of the individual soldier and sailor, discipline and mobility in large masses grander than the world had ever before seen. [Cheers.] But what is grandest of all, and most gratifying, not only to Americans, but to the whole civilized world, these vast armies, when their work was done, quietly disbanded, and every officer, soldier and sailor returned to the avocations of peace as quietly as the Christian returns from the sanctuary to his home on a Sabbath morning, and in all respects a better citizen than he was before he became a soldier. [Applause.] These citizen soldiers of the republic have shown themselves alike heroic in time of danger and moderate and generous in the hour of triumph. Not only have they conquered their enemies in the field, but they have governed themselves in the hour of victory. [Cheers.] We learn from this great lesson that the cohesive strength of a people and the power of a nation to maintain its dignity and honor among the nations of the earth do not depend upon the form of government. That the greatest concentration of national strength and the most unlimited military power and resources are entirely consistent with the broadest liberty of the citizen. [Loud applause.] Let us then unite heartily with our fellow-citizens at home in returning thanks to Almighty God for the great and triumphant vindication of our cherished principle of popular government. In conclusion, I will propose a toast which I believe will be heartily responded to by every true American—"The old friendship between France and the United States: may it be strengthened and perpetuated." [Immense applause.]

WILLING TO SHAKE HANDS AND BE FRIENDLY.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

We accept, without reserve, every assurance of the continued friendship between France and the United States which found utterance at the dinner, but we do so because the course of past events made their truth antecedently probable, or rather certain. We are left just where we were, but, it must be added, our former position was perfectly satisfactory. Had we nothing more to rely upon than the enthusiasm of the guests at the Grand Hotel, we should not, however, be so confident. It would, in fact, be a mistake to accept the brilliant assembly which met together at the top of the Rue de la Paix as the spokesmen of the American people. The strength of the nation lies in a mass of energetic, industrious and self-reliant men, who have nothing in common with traveled lovers of art. To confound together Americans at home and Americans abroad is as great a blunder as it would be to suppose that a Russian nobleman on his travels is a representative of a Russian peasant barely emancipated from serfdom. The mistake in the latter case would be immaterial, because the Russian peasant has no political power, but whenever the mistake is made with respect to America the result is a certain misapprehension of American politics. Men take the inflated nonsense which some orator or journalist chooses to utter as a reflection of the sense of the people, and are astonished to find that the line of action adopted by the Executive Power is apparently at variance with the opinions of the masses governed. In fact, however, the rough common sense and ungainly shrewdness of a plain farmer of New-England or Illinois often afford a better test of public opinion than the speeches of professed politicians, and it was not the least of Mr. Lincoln's excellences that he was the embodiment of a class which is the depositary of political power in the Union, but which before his time almost wanted a representative. Gen. Grant seems to have inherited in some degree this characteristic of the late President. It would seem that there never has been a more inarticulate hero. The words he utters are few and rugged, but when they come they express the dogged resolution, the ardor slowly kindled, but when once alight steadily maintained, the unflinching pertinacity, and the power of adapting means to ends which, acting together, crushed the Southern Confederation, and which we are bound to recognize the more readily because they are among the best characteristics we covet for ourselves.

No protestations are needed to convince the world of the peaceful designs of the American people. The republic had armies in the field numbering their hundreds of thousands, which, after encountering a protracted and stubborn resistance, found themselves suddenly in the possession of complete victory. In the moment of their success, flushed with the triumph they had achieved and intoxicated with glory, they have not demanded to be led against any new enemies; they have not murmured at a sudden dismissal. *Armies have been quietly disbanded, and hundreds of thousands of volunteers have gone homeward as men turn to their accustomed work. These are facts more eloquent than any speeches which can be delivered.* This last triumph of the American nation is its greatest, for it is a triumph in which rulers can claim no share, and for which Generals can ask no credit. It is a triumph of the citizens themselves, who went to the rescue of their country when its unity appeared in danger, and now betake themselves to their fields and homesteads when the danger is past.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Under the title of "The beginning of the end in Mexico," the London *Observer* publishes a communicated paragraph, the text of which is the departure of the Empress Charlotte for Europe. According to the *Observer's* authority, "the French Emperor is apprehensive lest Maximilian should shortly follow his consort, and has prevailed on Señor Hidalgo, the Mexican Minister at Paris, to proceed to Mexico and endeavor to dissuade Maximilian from abdicating. Señor Hidalgo will go out in the French packet, which is to sail from St. Nazaire on the 15th inst. It is very doubtful whether he will arrive in Mexico before Maximilian has taken his departure, the probability being that both Emperor and Empress will reach Europe before the ensuing New-Year.

Some journals treat the statements as far-fetched speculations on the part of the *Observer*.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

From the Memorial Diplomatique, Dec. 9.

We learn from Washington that President Johnson has spontaneously given to the Minister of France the most reassuring explanations as to the character and bearing of the recent measure by which Gen. Logan was accredited as representative of the United States to the ex-President Juarez. According to our correspondents, Gen. Logan is a friend of President Johnson, and the functions he has undertaken will be remunerated; but that he will exercise them at Washington and not near the person of Juarez. In the second place, this measure is said to have been adopted for some purposes, with a view to facilitate and strengthen the position of President Johnson and his Cabinet in presence of the Congress, and as an apparent satisfaction given to the radical party, which is making great efforts to force on the United States a policy hostile to the Mexican Government. Lastly, our correspondents add that the step taken by Mr. Johnson is not without precedents in Europe, and that these precedents will contribute to show its real character. Thus Spain, Bavaria and Saxony have all very lately maintained their respective representatives about the person of the King of Naples, Francis II., and yet neither declared nor made war against Italy. Each State may therefore show certain personal attentions, and keep them in the limits of independence, without at all affecting its foreign policy.

THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

The American correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows from Columbia, S. C., under date of Nov. 20:

The Southern people are, I repeat, convinced that the National Government and the Northern States are determined to keep them, in the words of one of their number, "as Austria keeps Hungary, and Russia Poland." This feeling is, no doubt, erroneous. Some of the causes of it I have endeavored to explain. There are others which have also been touched upon in previous letters. The presence of negro soldiers in towns is looked upon as an intolerable insult offered to the Southern people. A physician complained to me the other day, in a town through which I was passing, that he was compelled to visit the prisoners sometimes, and that to get into the prison he was compelled to show a pass to a negro sergeant who had been a slave in the same town. The negroes all looked upon this as a degradation of their former masters, and if they looked upon it as such, how much more keenly would the masters feel it! Then the constant holding of military commissions to try persons who ought to be summoned before civil courts greatly irritates the people. When I was in Wilmington two men were being tried for their lives before one of these military courts. Such circumstances make the people feel all the bitterness of conquest. Occasional strange acts of the government further help to keep them in a state of fretting and uneasiness. For instance, an order has just been issued by the administration demanding the restoration to it of all the horses and cattle taken by the Confederates during the war. Now, seeing that Sherman scarcely left a horse or an ox alive wherever he went, and that other "raiders" carried off everything wherever Sherman did not go, this order looks like a bad joke at the expense of the South. It is something worse than that, however. An informer has only to go to the Provost-Marshal and declare that a certain inhabitant has a horse belonging to the United States. He gets $25 for his pains, and a guard is sent to take away the horse. There are not a few wretches in every Southern town who will drive a profitable trade by means of this new order. Then arrests are still too frequently made for offences committed during, or immediately after, the war. I know of one case in which a gentleman has been arrested five or six several times since last April because one day, just after Lee's surrender, he happened to cross from a relative's house in Maryland into Virginia with a Confederate uniform on his back. If the government allows its hot-headed officials to continue these practices, it must not be surprised if it renders undying that feeling which has been so often expressed to me in these words: "We are a different people from the North, and can never be united. Our bloods do not run at the same temperature, and we never can be friends with them."

* * * There is a profound belief in the South that the North intends to humiliate the people to the lowest point. It was in the South that the pride of being descended from English stock, and of preserving the characteristics of gentlemen, was most generally felt. Assuredly, such tastes find little sympathy in the more mixed and vagrant populations of the North, and when the boundaries of Virginia are passed the breaking up of the Southern "aristocracy" would cause regret to but very few. "It is this end," say Southern men, "that England ought to have desired to prevent. All our sympathies and predilections turned toward England rather than toward the North, and, whatever might have happened, England would always have found thousands in the South to love and honor her. The North regards her with jealousy and hatred; the South with feelings of kindred and friends. The world will eventually find that it was not good for it that the North should have conquered in this war, for it has become an arrogant and dangerous nation, and if the two sections ever reunite, no Power could stand before it." Such are the opinions held in the South; their value can be more justly weighed and judged abroad than here amid the turbid passions of conflicting parties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE JAMAICA TROUBLES.

SUSPENSION OF GOV. EYRE.

Gov. Eyre had been suspended from his functions in Jamaica, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place.

The draft commission for the above appointment is published in the London *Gazette*. It recites that great disaffection is alleged to have prevailed in Jamaica, that grievous disturbances had broken out, and that excessive and unlawful severity had been used in their suppression; and whereas, it being urgent that full and impartial inquiry should be made into the origin, nature, and circumstances of the said disturbances, and the measures adopted for their suppression, the powers now vested in Gov. Eyre are revoked, on the ground that it may be advisable that he should be present during the inquiry; but for the sufficiency of said inquiry the powers of Governor should be vested in some other person, and Sir H. Storks is accordingly temporarily appointed Governor of Jamaica.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

From the London Times, Dec. 13.

The effect of this temporary commission will be that Sir H. Storks, who sails for Jamaica on Monday next, will, immediately upon his arrival, assume the whole government of Jamaica, and that Mr. Eyre will be in the position of a Governor on leave. He will be superseded, but not displaced, by Sir H. Storks, who, in fact, does not cease to be Governor of Malta, and whose administration of Jamaica will be essentially provisional. We presume, however, that a General of high standing dispatched on an errand so exceptional will be armed with one important power beyond those of a civil Governor. By the rules of the Colonial service, a civilian, a naval officer, or a military officer of inferior rank to that of Colonel, who may be appointed to a Colonial Government, is not invested with the command of Her Majesty's forces, though he is empowered to issue general instructions for the distribution of troops. On the other hand, a military officer of Colonel's rank or upward holding the office of Governor may be, and sometimes is, appointed by Her Majesty to the chief command of the forces within the colony. In the present instance there are manifest reasons why this arrangement should be made. The existing state of Jamaica is far too critical to be exposed to the slightest risk of divided counsels, such as those which have prolonged and aggravated the war in New-Zealand. How far Gov. Eyre and Gen. O'Connor may have agreed or differed as to the measures to be taken against the Jamaica insurgents we have no means of knowing, but it would be highly impolitic to prejudice the success of Sir H. Storks' mission by allowing any restriction or encroachment on his responsibility. Being temporary Governor of Jamaica and President of the Commission of Inquiry, he ought also to be commander of the forces, nor can any one of these three duties be severed with safety from the others. No one but the acting Governor could duly prosecute the inquiry; no one could be intrusted with the supreme military command but the person commissioned by Her Majesty to inquire into the alleged abuse of it by another General officer, and this person, as we have seen, must also be the Governor. By combining these three capacities, and in no other way, we may hope that Sir H. Storks will be able to pacify Jamaica and to reconcile the demands of equity with the interests of public order.

THE GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF WEAKNESS.

From the London Morning Post, Dec. 13.

Till Gov. Eyre be found guilty, we confess that our own presumption is all in his favor. We think that in the matter of Gordon he will be found to have acted legally, and that in the matter of negroes shot or hanged he will be proved to have exercised a salutary rigor. These issues, however, are now placed in other hands. We regret the weakness of government in not standing by their servants; but, since they abandon him and give him over for trial, we are the first to acknowledge that to no more competent or fair hands could he be committed than to those of Sir Henry Storks.

EARL RUSSELL ON THE SITUATION.

On the 12th a deputation, appointed at the meeting of the men of South Lambeth held on the 1st inst. at the Lambeth Baths, waited, by appointment, on Earl Russell, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street, to present the memorial agreed to on that occasion. In response to the memorialists, Earl Russell said:

I receive these memorials, which refer to a subject that has caused the government the deepest pain on very many accounts. It is painful to think of the state of society in Jamaica. Considering how long it is since the abolition of slavery took place, it was to be hoped that the condition of society there would have by this time become one of harmony and good-feeling between the different races, and it is deeply to be regretted that it should still be one of so much ill-will, complaint, and difficulty on the one side, and of complaint, discontent and dissipation on the other. But what has occurred lately, I repeat, has affected the government with very great pain, and I cannot wonder at the impression that has been made generally in the minds of the people of England, and upon the meetings and bodies from whence these memorials have emanated. It has been said, and fairly said, that there is no wish to prejudge Gov. Eyre. That is a proper and just feeling, and if it be the general feeling of the public, it is still more the duty of the government not to prejudge Gov. Eyre. With that view it is necessary that we should have an impartial inquiry, and that proper persons should be selected to conduct it, which is a matter of no small difficulty. It has been stated by several gentlemen that in their opinion it is quite consistent with not prejudging Gov. Eyre that he should not hold authority while the inquiry is pending. [Hear, hear.] I believe on his own part that there is no wish to continue to hold that authority pending the inquiry, and it is perfectly consistent with his not holding such authority that at the end, if the circumstances appear to justify it, he shall go forth justified from that inquiry. But it is certainly not the intention of the government that during the continuance of that commission in Jamaica, which may have much to inquire into, many facts to elucidate, and much evidence to bring forward, that Gov. Eyre should hold his authority. [Unanimous cheering.] Let me repeat again what has been said by several gentlemen, that while I say this we do consider that it is quite consistent with witholding our judgment until we have the whole of the facts before us. [Hear.] Now with regard to the rest, I should be very unwilling to give an opinion at present on many of the circumstances—circumstances which have struck the government of the country, as you may be sure they would do, very much as they have struck the subjects of Her Majesty in general—at the same time, with regard to certain parts of the case to which I will allude, there has been a misapprehension in the public mind; as, for instance, whether there was that great and general conspiracy which Gov. Eyre speaks of; whether there are facts to prove such conspiracy. Upon that question I am not going to give any opinion; but as to the first outbreak, I must say that it is hardly of that character which is described in one of these memorials, in which it is inferred that a crowd, a peaceable crowd, assembled in a yard near a court-house, were fired upon by certain persons without any provocation whatever. The official documents which we have received, though wanting in many of the facts and details, are sufficiently voluminous, and were written, not by Gen. Eyre, but by those who furnished the accounts of what took place to Gen. Eyre. As you will see, the matter is made sufficiently grave. (The noble Earl here read extracts from the already published letters addressed to the Governor by Capt. Down and the officials of the island, describing the outbreak and the state of the island, the rescue of Bogle, the seizure of the police sent to apprehend him, and the alternative given them of joining the blacks against the whites or death, the attack on the court-house and the murder of the custos and the other persons who attempted to escape, and proceeded)—All these tend to show that it was not a peaceful crowd which the volunteers fired into without provocation, as some of the memorialists seemed to infer. It might have been like a mob here, where stones were thrown and riot took place. It might have been unwise or not to order the volunteers to fire, but that does not appear. The whole matter, however, is one exceedingly painful, and no wonder that the letters written by some subalterns in a tone of unbecoming levity in regard to these events have shocked the good feeling of every one who has read them. [Cheers.] But however much we may lament what has taken place, we may at the same time hope that the state of society in Jamaica having been so unsatisfactory for so many years, and so many complaints having been constantly made—just complaints, perhaps—and in other respects great misunderstandings—that, if out of these dreadful occurrences we should find means to see our way to new measures that shall make that island less the scene of discontent and conflict, and to substitute harmony and good-will, we may in that case yet anticipate good results even out of these dreadful occurrences. The government have every disposition both to act justly with regard to all whose conduct might be inquired into, and also to look into the whole state of the island; and we hope that—aided by the labors of the various Christian missions, the London Missionary Society, and others, who have for many years exerted themselves, I am sure, with a view to establishing Christianity and humanity in the island—our efforts will be so far crowned with success, that we shall not witness such lamentable results again.

The deputation then withdrew.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

Public meetings continue to be held in various places upon the Jamaica question, but the action of government rendered them of little importance.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

At the sitting of the court for the trial of the Fenians on the 12th, the entire day was occupied by O'Donovan in his address to the jury in his own defence. He commenced at the opening of the court and did not desist until after 6 o'clock in the evening. There was nothing remarkable in his address, a large portion of it being the reading of editorial articles from the *Irish People* newspaper. He insisted that he had done nothing criminal, asserted that his case had outraged all law, and gave it as his opinion that Ireland would never be free without fighting. His bearing was insolent, and when he remarked upon the court his language was offensive and saucy.

There was a rumor that the Governor of Richmond Bridewell had absconded.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S VISIT.

Paris (*Dec. 10*) *Correspondence of the London News.*

M. Boniface, in the *Constitutionnel*, has twice informed the French public that Gen. Schofield only came to Paris as a private individual. The *Times*, if I may credit the telegraph, has said the same thing. Against such authorities, which will command the belief of the multitudes who believe implicitly what they are told, it is important to see the following paragraph in this evening's *Pays*, a journal as governmental as the *Constitutionnel*, and belonging to the same proprietors, and which paragraph, under the circumstances, cannot have been written without full deliberation:

The object of Gen. Schofield's visit here is, as we have already said, altogether conciliatory, and has in view only certain explanations of a passage which will be found in President Johnson's Message. The presence of Gen. Schofield amongst us is, therefore, only an additional proof of the excellent dispositions of his government toward France.

After this complacent explanation, utterly inconsistent with the asseverations of Boniface, that the General has no mission at all, the *Pays* goes on to adopt the stale and absurd story that Gen. Logan is merely accredited to Juarez, because President Johnson, having the patronage of a salary already voted, wished to give it to a personal friend.

The *Constitutionnel* takes no notice whatever of the highly important speech of the American Minister at the Grand Hotel, in which he said, among other remarks, that the 200,000 veteran troops which the United States kept armed were sufficient to show that its future policy could not be influenced by a sense of weakness, and that "the United States would do precisely what the aggregate wisdom and conscience of the nation should prescribe—nothing more, nothing less." That this passage pointed to Mexico and the assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the President's message, now on its way to Europe, was at any rate the opinion of the meeting; for the full report, which will not be published in any French journal, states that Mr. Jay, the Chairman, alluded to Mr. Bigelow's speech as "interesting, diplomatic, yet vastly significant!" The French press may shut its eyes to the truth that it is all up with Maximilian in Mexico, but the rest of the world sees it.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says the French Government has given six months' notice to terminate the extradition treaty with England, on the ground of the strict formalities required before French offenders are given up.

THE EMPEROR AND THE HACKMEN.

The Paris hackney coachmen who struck for higher wages last June, have addressed the following petition to the Emperor:

Sire: We, the undersigned coachmen of the Imperial Company of Paris Carriages, have the honor to lay at your Majesty's feet the respectful and truthful expression of our wretched condition, the consequence of low fares, which being in your capital inferior to those of London, and even of second-rate towns in France, do not allow of our employers paying us sufficient wages to satisfy the indispensable requirements of our families. Induced by bad advice and chimerical expectations, we committed the fault in June last of striking work. To repair that fault, which was so injurious to everybody, we now respectfully take the liberty of doing what common sense should have suggested sooner—namely, to address our Emperor, who loves to know the truth, to do justice, and to relieve distress. No one knows better than yourself that a remunerative salary makes the operative moral by the comfort it affords, and enables him to put by for sickness or old age, which cannot be done while employers and servants are struggling with a disastrous position. Full of confidence in the august goodness of our Emperor, we are," &c.

The Emperor sent the following reply to M. Ducoux, Director of the Coach Company:

Compiegne, Dec. 3.

Sir: I have received the petition of the coachmen of the Paris Imperial Carriage Company. The sentiments expressed in it have deeply touched me, and my earnest wish is to aid them in their sufferings. I expect that measures of general interest with which my government is occupied will have the effect of improving their position without infringing on any right, or sacrificing any principle. Please to communicate this fact to the petitioners, and assure them of my constant solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the laboring classes.

NAPOLEON.

FRANCE AND THE CHILIANS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows to that journal under date of Dec. 9:

"I believe that no satisfactory intelligence—at least we know of none—has as yet been obtained as to the expected interposition of France and England in the Chili affair. A note, drawn up by the English Government, proposing negotiation, or mediation, between the adverse parties was some days since sent to Paris. It was kept for some days by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, I presume, submitted it to the Emperor. Several modifications and corrections were made in it—probably at His Majesty's suggestion, and with them the note was returned to London, with what effect remains to be seen.

A Paris paper affirms that the French Government will persist in observing the strictest neutrality in this affair, as the interests of France in Chili are infinitely less than those of England. Certainly the reply of M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the memorial of the syndicate of the export merchants does not lead one to expect any active coöperation; and this seems to be the conviction here. Perhaps the real cause of this lukewarmness may be ascribed to the feeling, which is not entirely effaced, caused by the refusal of England to take part in the famous European Congress.

BELGIUM.

LAST MOMENTS OF KING LEOPOLD.

From the Indépendance Belge, Dec. 10.

For two days the King was in such a state of feebleness that the fatal termination was expected in some degree from hour to hour. His robust constitution alone retarded the final crisis. During the last night it seemed to be imminent. Toward midnight, ministers proceeded to the Palace of Laeken, but on their arrival the august sufferer had just fallen asleep. Some hours were thus gained, but there was no possibility of deceiving oneself—it was, it could be, only a short respite. For several days before, their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and their children, and the Count of Flanders, had been staying at the palace. The King, who often saw them, sent for them this morning, and entreated them not to leave him any more. His Majesty, who retained to the last moment all the faculties of his vast and noble mind, was perfectly serene and calm; his loud and oppressive breathing alone indicated the approach of the last moment. The King was, moreover, under no illusion as regarded the serious nature of his condition. Toward 11 o'clock the President of the Senate, the President of the Chamber of Representatives, and the ministers, again arrived at Laeken. M. Jules Van Proet, Minister of the household of the King, his oldest friend in Belgium, his most intimate confidant, his most devoted servant, was also there. When these high functionaries were admitted into the chamber of the august sufferer, the grandest and at the same time most touching spectacle met their eyes. The King was still in possession of his faculties. He was surrounded by his children and his grandchildren, in tears, and had one of his hands between those of the Duchess of Brabant, who was kneeling at the foot of his bed. Rev. Dr. Becker, his Majesty's chaplain, who had been for some days at the Palace of Laeken, was likewise present. Perceiving his old friend, M. Jules Van Proet, the King took his hand and pressed it affectionately. He then placed his own hand again in that of the Duchess. After some minutes he expired calmly, without a groan, without a struggle, without even the persons present perceiving that he had breathed his last sigh.

From the Paris Moniteur, Dec. 11.

The death of the King of the Belgians has produced a deep and melancholy impression. The loss of a sovereign who by his wisdom had acquired so high a position in the councils of Europe has excited universal regret. The French Court wishing to manifest its participation in this feeling, the fêtes at Compiègne have been interrupted, and the dramatic representation arranged for this evening at Compiègne has been countermanded.

POLITICAL BEARINGS OF THE EVENT.

From the Paris Débats, Dec. 10.

The King of the Belgians died this morning. This prince, justly popular in Belgium, enjoyed throughout all Europe a well-merited reputation for political sagacity. It may be said, without any exaggeration, that few sovereigns understood, as he understood, the true conditions of constitutional government, or exercised power with so much integrity. It was by that integrity and rare good sense that Belgium was enabled to pass through, without domestic commotion, the crisis of 1848, the rebound of which was felt at Brussels. The death of King Leopold, especially at the present moment, is an event of the utmost gravity for Belgium. This death had long been foreseen, and the consequences that it might have with regard to the European equilibrium, have been described at length, and discussed by the press. Re-arrangements of territory have even been announced, and other projects of a similar nature have been brought forward, the execution of which was to be adjourned until the death of the King of the Belgians. We believe these hypotheses and conjectures to be without solid foundation, and we have no desire, at least just now, to touch upon the subject. We only express a wish, both in the interest of European peace, and in that of Belgium, that the young Duke of Brabant, who is about to succeed his father, may be as well able as his predecessor to hold the balance equal between the two parties who now dispute for power, and avoid, like him, all internal disturbance.

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

From the Paris Siècle, Dec. 1

It is said that in virtue of an arrangement already concluded, and with the consent of England, Antwerp and the sea-coast are to be given to Holland, Flanders and Brabant to France, and Luxembourg, with a part of Limburg, to Prussia. We have not seen the treaty, and we are not responsible for the mistakes of the propagators of those reports. Moreover, is the annexation possible without very, very liberal modifications in the domestic policy of France?

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

The following notice appeared in the *Court Journal* of Dec. 10:

Windsor Castle, Sunday Night.

Her Majesty received this afternoon, with profound sorrow, the announcement of the loss which has fallen on her Majesty and the royal family by the death of the King of the Belgians, her Majesty's last surviving uncle, and the last of his generation of the house of Saxe-Coburg. The loss, though not unexpected, is not less felt by the Queen, who in the King of the Belgians has lost a most affectionate relation and a most sagacious adviser, a friend and counsellor of the Prince Consort, to whom he was warmly attached, and whom from childhood the Queen has looked upon in the light of a father, whose interest in the Queen's welfare was unceasing, and whose kindness the Queen will never forget.

The London *Daily News* of the 11th eulogizes his prudence, energy, simplicity, dignity of life and manners, refined and serious tastes, his gentle heart, his religious sense of public duty; a calm, firm judgment, liberal ideas and sympathies, and his unalterable fidelity to engagements. The daily solicitudes of his reign were to establish the legitimacy of a revolutionary government, to conquer by consistent prudence the respect and even the sympathy of absolute Powers, to hold the balance even between opposed political and religious factions, to govern as an arbitrator rather than as a master, to preserve unimpaired the privileges of Parliament and the prerogatives of the Crown.

The *Times*, of the same date, remarks, King Leopold had one of the smallest kingdoms, yet he was one of the most powerful Princes in Europe, and certainly he was the most trusted. His life is one of the most extraordinary romances in history. He was the youngest and least of his family, yet he was its real head, and he lived to see it dominate in the councils of the Great Powers. In one day, as husband of the Princess Charlotte of England, he is master of the most splendid position in the world. In one day he falls back into his original obscurity. In one day again, there gleams upon him the hope that his sister is to be the mother of an English Sovereign, and that through her his family may rise to the first place in the eyes of Europe. Our Queen has lost in quick succession a mother, husband, an uncle, who were among the most illustrious members of the great family of the Coburgs.

THE LATE AND THE PRESENT KING.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes in reference to the demise of the King of the Belgians:

"The decease of her uncle is a great loss to the Queen, not politically in the vulgar sense of the term, for he was too wise a man to make the mistake of meddling in English affairs. His golden chance of personal influence in the affairs of empire perished on the morning as he kissed the lips of England's fairest daughter in her shroud. Many years afterward he lived a quiet and apparently epicurean life at Claremont, associating on terms of intimacy with all the best men of his time, and by his counsel guiding his sister, the widow of the Duke of Kent, in the education of the child who was destined to take the place on the imperial throne of her whom he had laid in a too early tomb. He became almost a parent to the pretty and petted child for whom a lot so dazzling was in store; and the people of this country are gratefully bound to his memory for all the good he thus unostentatiously rendered. The Queen herself has never been wanting in acknowledgments of her obligations throughout life to her uncle. He was indeed about the most sagacious and successful politician of all the Sovereigns of Europe in our time, who have sprung from its old reigning families, or been identified with its old dynastic traditions, and it would be affectation to pretend that he has left behind him any of his race capable of adequately supplying his loss.

The Duke of Brabant is a young man of virtuous habits, fond of mechanical invention and church music, a believer in relics, etiquette and decency. The Parti Pretre exult aloud at having at length a King in Belgium who, instead of being a believer in the cosmopolitan creed of Christendom, has a Jesuit for his confessor, and who lives in the light of the past. Leopold was too wise a man to worry his son on points of doctrine about which he himself cared nothing; but he would never allow him, while he lived, any opportunity of betraying his unpopular predilictions by taking part in public affairs. "The Belgic throne is not a bad seat, as times go," he used to say, "but it is neither old nor strong enough to afford being played tricks with. I wish to leave it to my son in a sound condition, and let him keep it so if he can." But the necessary consequence of this exclusion of the heir apparent from public business is that he now comes to the performance of its duties utterly destitute of training or experience. He has allowed expectations to be formed by the priests and nobles of the Catholic party which he can never realize. They are full of dreams of legislative reaction like those which inflamed the evil counsellors of Charles X., and prepared the way to his fall; and if the young King has the folly to dismiss his father's tolerant and prudent Ministers, and to attempt the formation of a Roman Cabinet, as there is reason to fear, the consequences to himself and his family may be serious. His young Queen is a woman of spirit and vivacity, against whom, notwithstanding her Austrian extraction, there has never been a murmur of popular distrust. But hitherto she has devoted herself altogether to the domestic care of her children; and Belgian society, which has always emulated the tone of that of France, has ofted peevishly complained that the Princess has never been heard of except in the nursery.

IMPERIAL SYMPATHY.

King Leopold II. received on the 11th the following telegram from the Emperor Napoleon: "The Empress and myself sympathize most deeply in the affliction which has befallen you. Your august father always displayed great affection toward me, and I for him always entertained the same feeling. King Leopold was renowned for his great intelligence and wisdom. He was one of the most justly revered monarchs of Europe. I hope that on the throne you will follow the great example bequeathed by your illustrious predecessor. On every occasion I shall be happy to give you proof of the affection I feel for you."

The Brussels *Independence* of Dec. 11 says:

"The Emperor of Russia will send to attend the funeral of the King, and to pay respects to the new monarch, Gen. Crabbe, commandant of the cavalry guard. This is a homage rendered to the memory of the King who, in his infancy, was inscribed by Catherine the Second on the roll of the guard, and who, during the whole of his service in Russia, wore the uniform of that regiment—the oldest among the Russian cavalry force. It is not customary in Russia to assign for special missions Generals commanding troops; an exception is made in honor of the memory of the King."

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Pesth, Hungary, on the afternoon of the 12th. He was received with great ceremony and much enthusiasm. Many members of the Hungarian Diet were assembled at the Castle of Buda to receive His Majesty.

The Burgomaster, in an address to the Emperor, rejoiced at the arrival of His Majesty, and said he trusted that all differences would be arranged. The Emperor, in reply, said: "I promised to return to you, and I come in order to fulfil that promise; so I come full of confidence and expect confidence in return."

In the evening Pesth was illuminated.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin telegram says: "The English and French ambassadors with their wives and the *personnel* of the embassies left the court *fête* immediately after the marriage of the Princess Alexandrine, daughter of Prince Albrecht, and niece of the King, with Frederick William, Duke of Mechlenburgh Schwerin, because no place had been provided for them at the table of the King, notwithstanding that previous to the banquet, they had complained of that arrangement. The Royal Chamberlain justified his conduct by precedents."

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Iberian Progressista party having made preparations for a great demonstration in favor of the King and Queen of Portugal. Upon the occasion of their Majesties projected visit to Madrid, the Spanish Government communicated the fact to the Portuguese Minister in Madrid, who immediately left for Paris to inform his Sovereign. It is probable that their Majesties will only visit Madrid *incog.*

ITALY.

The government had presented to the Chamber of Deputies bills to prolong the operation of the exceptional law for the suppression of brigandage, and for the suppression of religious corporations.

Count Nigra, the Royal Chamberlain, is dead.

TURKEY.

The Credit Mobilier of Paris had contracted for the new Turkish loan of six million pounds sterling. It is to be issued in bonds of £20 each, at a price equivalent to about £13, repayable at par in 21 years.

INDIA.

Bombay, Wednesday, Nov. 29.

Cotton higher. Shipments during the fortnight 45,000 bales. Piece Goods unchanged. Freights to Liverpool 32s. 6d. Exchange 2s. 1⅜d.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Thursday, Oct. 26.

The steamer *Great Britain* sailed for Liverpool on the 22d, with £800,000 sterling in gold. The tariff question is causing considerable excitement. The Parliament of New South Wales was opened on the 24th of October. The Governor in his speech said the revenue would cover the expenditures. He proposed to sell the back lands of the colony to promote immigration.

The New-Zealand news continues warlike. The natives laughed at the Governor's peace proclamation and murdered the first messenger bearing copies of it.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Discount market was tight, and the demand for money at the bank was very active in view of an expected advance in the rate, owing to the continued drain of gold. The funds were still drooping. Consols at noon on the 13th were quoted at 86⅞@87⅛.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 13—1 P. M.

Cotton—The sales of the three days, including to-day, (Wednesday,) add up 37,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for speculation and export. The market is strong and tending upward. American is ⅛d. dearer since Friday.

Trade at Manchester yesterday was quiet, but producers were firm at fully previous rates.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report: Flour inactive, but prices unchanged. Wheat in limited demand at last week's rates. Corn flat, and in some instances again 3d. lower; Mixed, 30s.@30s. 3d.

Provisions.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., and Bruce & McAuliffe report: Beef in more demand for old: Prime New Mess, 120s.@122s. 6d. Pork quiet—no American in stock. Bacon still declining—2s.@3s. lower. Lard quiet and a shade easier. Tallow quiet—partially 3d.@6d. lower.

Produce.—Ashes quiet at late rates. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice dull. Bark quiet; Philadelphia firsts, 7s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 40s. 6d. Resin very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine, small sales of French at 47s. 6d. Petroleum quiet, but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs firm. Sugars in fair demand at full prices. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Tallow slow of sale; P. G. C., 49s. 6d. Petroleum, 3s. 6d. Scotch Pig Iron, 59s. 10½d.@60s.

LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.

(By telegraph to Queenstown.)

London, Thursday, Dec. 14.

The Fenian O'Donovan, owing to a similar conviction six years ago, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The joint note of England and France, proposing certain terms for the settlement of the Chilian difficulties, was received at Madrid the 9th. The result is not known.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes buoyant, with a further slight advance.

Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady.

Provisions—The market is steady. Bacon flat.

London, Thursday, Dec. 14.

Consols closed at 87@87⅛.

American Stocks—U. S. Five-Twenties 63¼@63½; Illinois Central Railroad, 80¼@80¾; Erie Railroad, 57¼@57½.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Steamer Captured by Pirates—Lawlessness in the Country South of Pekin—Troubled Condition of Foreign Relations—Last of the Rebels Driven Out or Slaughtered—All Quiet in Japan—The Tycoon and Prince Nagato Reconciled.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

We have Hong Kong advices of the 20th of October, 12 days later.

The steamer *Wanatah* was reported captured by pirates while on the way from Shanghai to Foo Chow. Piracy in Chinese waters is on the increase.

Foreign relations with China are quite out of joint, owing to the Mandarin-worshipping policy which characterized the career of Sir F. Bruce.

The district lying southeast of Pekin has been ravaged by troops of bandit cavalry. A body of 180 mounted rancheros made a raid to within two hundred miles of the capital. A force was sent out after them, but they made good their escape.

The last stronghold of rebellion in the province of the Kiangsi is reported to be evacuated. The insurgents, it is added, retreated to Fukien.

The Mahomedan rebels at Fung Kaun, in Shensi, had surrendered, and were slaughtered to a man.

Intelligence from Japan respecting foreign affairs is very satisfactory. The quarrel between the Tycoon and the Prince Nagato had been settled.

A steamer had been announced to leave Yokahami direct for Suez, the inducement being the conveyance of silkworm eggs. Silk seems plentiful in Japan, but is scarce in China.

Later by the City of Washington.

Shanghai, via Trieste, Thursday, Oct. 26.

Burgevine's death is likely to give trouble to the Chinese Government. Reports now state that he was drowned while in irons.

The American Consul declares that the treaty with the United States has been violated.

Piracy is increasing to a very alarming extent.

Chief Justice Adams is dead.

Large quantities of silk-worm eggs are being exported.

Canton, Wednesday, Nov. 15, (By overland telegraph from Galle.)—Gray shirtings and water-twists higher. Tea advancing. Total exports to date, 81,500,000 lbs. Exchange on London, 4s. 6¼d.

Shanghai, Thursday, Nov. 9.

Tea firm. Silk quiet. Exchange on London, 6s. 2¼d.

Canton, Wednesday, Nov. 15.

The gunboats have successfully attacked the pirates in the neighborhood of Amoy.

Advices from Japan state that the foreign Ministers had gone on an expedition to open Osseo Liviquon Ossaco, which port, according to treaty, is to be opened 1866 to foreign trade. The exchange question is causing commercial difficulties at Japan.

The other murderers of Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird have been arrested at Yeddo. They confessed their crime and were executed.

AUSTRALIA.

Parliament at a Stand-Still—Resignation of the President of the Council and the Attorney-General—Bank Frauds.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The ship *Miss Kilmansegg* brings Australian advices to Oct. 4.

There was a dead lock in Parliament. The President of the Council and Attorney-General have resigned.

Extensive frauds have been discovered in the Bank of South Australia.

The estate of the President of the Upper House of New South Wales has been sequestered.

BRAZIL.

Celebration of the Emperor's Birth Day—Acts of Clemency—North American Immigration—Site for a Town Selected—Military Affairs Unchanged—Sickness in the Army—The Squadron at Corrientes.

The arrival at this port of the steamer *North America*, from Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2, brings us later news from South America and St. Thomas.

The 2d of December was the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the Emperor. The day was observed in Brazil with popular rejoicings. The Emperor released a number of prisoners.

The American immigrants—chiefly Southerners—represented by Col. Wood, have selected a site for a town near Araguara. It lies between two small rivers, and can have railway connection with the capital. A vast tract of eight millions of acres of unoccupied government land has also been selected. It is expected that a flow of immigration from the States composing the late confederacy will soon set in.

There is no change in the position of military affairs. No new battle had taken place. The Brazilian army has been suffering severely from sickness, and many of the Paraguayan prisoners drafted into the army have died.

The Brazilian Squadron remained at Corrientes.

The Rio de Janeiro papers are filled with the official reports of the army movements and battles announced here by previous arrivals.

Rio de Janeiro, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1865.

The Emperor returned on the 9th ult. from Rio Grande do Sul, causing great rejoicing in this city.

Coffee is lower. Flour advancing. Exchange 26½d. @26¾d.

RIVER PLATE NEWS.

The Paraguayans have withdrawn entirely across the Upper Parana, out of Corrientes. The Brazilian fleet is at the mouth of the Paraguay, and the allied army has crossed the River Corrientes on its march to the Parana, near Goza. It will be sent in vessels up that river to the point selected for further operations. Great sickness prevails among the land forces.

WEST INDIES.

The New President of San Domingo—Expectations of Further Trouble—New British Consul-General for Cuba—Reform to be Undertaken by the Spanish Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1865.

Gen. Paez, the new President of the Republic of St. Domingo, was sworn into office on the 8th instant. A priest named Merino having alluded in his sermon on the occasion to the fact that the new President had received his General's sash from the Spanish Government, as well as other circumstances not agreeable to the new President, he was ordered to leave for Sabana la Mar, which, from its being the poorest and most unhealthy parish of the republic, is looked upon as a punishment for the priest's boldness. The *Diario*, of this city, which gives the anecdote, is very pathetic as to the future destiny of the republic, anticipating a speedy and sanguinary reaction, and lamenting the voluntary exile of certain Dominicans, who have left, it says, to avoid the sad fate of Gen. Comus, who was killed while unarmed by a shot from a blunderbuss, and which same fate, it adds, perhaps, awaits Gens. Sandoval and Henera, who are now loaded with fetters.

According to letters received here, Wm. Webb Follet Synge, Esq., has been appointed English Consul-General for this island, in place of Mr. Bunch, who, as already mentioned in a former letter, has been promoted to the office of *Charge d'Affaires* at the Republic of Central America. Mr. Synge has also been appointed to act as Judge of the Mixed Commission Court for the adjudication of slaves that have been captured, an office that has been vacant since the tragical death of its former English incumbent, nine or ten years ago.

The Spanish Government appears to be at last waking up to the necessity of making some reforms in the administration of its West Indian colonies. A royal decree has been lately published, authorizing the Minister of the Colonies to form a commission to examine into the subject, of which the Minister of the Colonies is to be the President. Besides the officials and persons of rank to be examined by the commission, twenty-two delegates, natives or residents of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and chosen by the various corporate bodies there existing, are to be included, the Corporation of Havana electing two delegates, and the fourteen largest towns after Havana electing one each. Porto Rico, the capital of the island, is to elect two delegates, and the next four largest cities one each. In addition to the above, the Minister of the Colonies is empowered to select twenty-two others, sixteen for the Island of Cuba, and six for that of Porto Rico, who have resided at least four years in either of the islands, or who have served as public functionaries there, to be examined before the commission. Ex-Captain-Generals, Governors, &c., &c., are also to be examined, so that before undertaking the reform, the preliminary business of hearing the various opinions pro and con will be the affair of a lifetime.

LARA.

JAMAICA.

Later News—Everything Quiet.

Jamaica papers to Dec. 14 are to hand. All was apparently quiet on the island.

ARIZONA.

Fighting with the Apaches—Twenty-Eight Soldiers Missing—San Francisco Markets.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Dec. 26.

Advices from Arizona represent that there is constant fighting between the Apache Indians and the white settlers. Twenty-eight soldiers sent out on the 1st of November are missing.

Legal tenders are selling at sixty-five cents.

Opher Milng shares, $355; Savage, $940; Imperial, $103@$105: Chollar Potosi, $145@$147; Crown Point, $480; Yellow Jacket, $500@$530.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Sailed, ship *Isaac Jeanes*, Bagling, for New-York.

COLORADO.

The Senators of the New State on the Way to Washington—They are Confident of the Speedy Admission of Colorado to the Union.

Atchison, Kansas, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Messrs. Chaffee and Evans, United States Senators from Colorado, have arrived here. They report a uniform confidence among the people of Colorado in the prompt admission of that State into the Union, every part of the enabling act having been complied with. The Legislature passed a joint resolution requesting the President, if he did not deem himself authorized to proclaim the State in the Union, to urge its early admission upon Congress. Resolutions guaranteeing the ratification of the anti-slavery Amendment to the Constitution were passed.

CRIME IN NASHVILLE.

Fayette Godwin Killed by Dick Dobbs—One Policeman Shoots Another—Market News.

Nashville, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

A man named Fayette Godwin was killed this morning by one Dick Dobbs.

Two policemen, named Frame and Waber, had a difficulty yesterday, resulting in the shooting of Frame. The wound is thought to be mortal.

The river is still rising rapidly, with twenty-five feet of water on the shoals. There is a prospect of an overflow. Steamers are beginning to arrive daily. Five arrived to-day.

Cotton—Light transactions; prices range from 38c. to 41c. for middlings. Market steady, and but little doing. Receipts, 71 bales; shipments, 170 bales.

Speaker Colfax in New-Haven.

New-Haven, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Speaker Colfax is the guest of Hon. N. D. Sperry, who gave a dinner and public reception this afternoon, at which were present Gov. Buckingham, Lieut.-Gov. Averill, and many other distinguished gentlemen. Music Hall was filled to overflowing to hear the lecture. Mr. Colfax goes to New-York on the night boat.

PEACE AND RESTORATION.

The Policy of the President in Regard to the Southern States.

Remarks of Mr. H. J. Raymond in Reply to Hon. Thaddeus Stevens on Reconstruction.

DEBATE IN CONGRESS, DEC. 21, 1865

From the Congressional Globe.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Hon. M. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in the chair,

Mr. Raymond, (Union,) of New-York, said: Mr. Chairman, I should be glad, if it meet the sense of those members who are present, to make some remarks upon the general question now before the House; but I do not wish to trespass at all upon the general disposition in regard to this matter. I do not know, however, that there will be a better opportunity to say what little I have to say than is now offered; and if the House shall indicate no other wish, I will proceed to say it. ["Go on!"] I need not say that I have been gratified to hear many things which have fallen from the lips of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Finck,) who has just taken his seat. I have no party feeling, nor any other feeling which would prevent me from rejoicing in the indications apparent on that side of the House of a purpose to concur with the loyal administration of the government, and with the loyal majorities in both Houses of Congress, in restoring peace and order to our common country. I cannot, perhaps, help wishing, Sir, that these indications of an interest in the preservation of our government had come somewhat sooner. I cannot help feeling that such expressions cannot now be of as much service to the country as they might once have been. If we could have had from that side of the House such indications of an interest in the preservation of the Union, such heartfelt sympathy with the efforts of the government for the preservation of that Union, such hearty denunciation of those who were seeking its destruction, while the war was raging, I am sure we might have been spared some years of war, some millions of money, and rivers of blood and tears. But, Sir, I am not disposed to fight over again battles now happily ended. I feel, and I am rejoiced to find that members on the other side of the House feel, that the great question now before us is to restore the Union to its old integrity, purified from everything that interfered with the full development of the spirit of liberty which it was intended to enshrine. I trust that we shall have a general concurrence of the members of this House and of this Congress in such measures as may be deemed most fit and proper for the accomplishment of that result. I am glad to assume and to believe that there is not a member of this House, nor a man in this country, who does not wish, from the bottom of his heart, to see the day speedily come when we shall have this nation—the great American Republic—again united, more harmonious in its action than it has ever been, and forever one and indivisible. We in this Congress are to devise the means to restore its union and its harmony, to perfect its institutions, and to make it in all its parts and in all its action, through all time to come, too strong, too wise, and too free ever to invite or ever to permit the hand of rebellion again to be raised against it. Now, Sir, in devising these ways and means to accomplish that great result, the first thing we have to do is to know the point from which we start, to understand the nature of the material with which we have to work—the condition of the territory and the States with which we are concerned. I had supposed at the outset of this session that it was the purpose of this House to proceed to that work without discussion, and to commit it almost exclusively, if not entirely, to the joint committee raised by the two Houses for the consideration of that subject. But, Sir, I must say that I was glad when I perceived the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) himself the Chairman on the part of this House of that great Committee on Reconstruction, lead off in a discussion of this general subject, and thus invite all the rest of us who choose to follow him in the debate. In the remarks which he made in this body a few days since he laid down, with the clearness and the force which characterize everything he says and does, his point of departure in commencing this great work. I had hoped that the ground he would lay down would be such that we could all of us stand upon it and coöperate with him in our common object. I feel constrained to say, Sir—and I do it without the slightest disposition to create or to exaggerate differences—that there were features in his exposition of the condition of the country with which I cannot concur. I cannot for myself start from precisely the point which he assumes. In his remarks on that occasion he assumed that the States lately in rebellion were and are out of the Union. Throughout his speech—I will not trouble you with reading passages from it—I find him speaking of those States as "outside of the Union," as "dead States," as having forfeited all their rights and terminated their State existence. I find expressions still more definite and distinct; I find him stating that they "are and for four years have been out of the Union for all legal purposes;" as having been for four years a "separate Power," and "a separate nation." His position therefore is that these States having been in rebellion, are now out of the Union, and are simply within the jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States as so much territory to be dealt with precisely as the will of the conquerer, to use his own language, may dictate. Now, Sir, if that position is correct, it prescribes for us one line of policy to be pursued very different from the one that will be proper if it is not correct. His belief is that what we have to do is to create new States out of this territory at the proper time—many years distant—retaining them meantime in a Territorial condition, and subjecting them to precisely such a state of discipline and tutelage as Congress or the Government of the United States may see fit to prescribe. If I believed in the premises which he assumes, possibly, though I do not think probably, I might agree with the conclusion he reaches. But, Sir, I cannot believe that this is our condition. I cannot believe that these States have ever been out of the Union. I cannot believe that they have ever been, or are now, in any sense a separate Power. If they were, Sir, how and when did they become so? They were once States of this Union—that every one concedes—bound to the Union, and made members of the Union by the Constitution of the United States. If they ever went out of the Union, it was at some specific time and by some specific act. I regret that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) is not now in his seat. I should have been glad to ask him by what specific act, and at what precise time, any one of those States took itself out of the American Union? Was it by the ordinance of secession? I think we all agree that an ordinance of secession passed by any State of this Union is simply a nullity, because it encounters in its practical operation the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land. It could have no legal, actual force or validity. It could not operate to effect any actual change in the relation of the State adopting it to the National Government; still less to accomplish the removal of that State from the sovereign jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. Well, Sir, did the resolutions of these States, the declarations of their officials, the speeches of members of their Legislatures, or the utterance of their press accomplish the result? Certainly not. They could not possibly work any change whatever in the relations of these States to the General Government. All their ordinances and all their resolutions were simply declarations of a purpose to secede. Their secession, if it ever took place, certainly could not date from the time when their intention to secede was first announced. After declaring that intention, they proceeded to carry it into effect. How? By war. By sustaining their purpose by arms against the force which the United States brought to bear against it. Did they sustain it? Were their arms victorious? If they were, then the secession was an accomplished fact. If not, it was nothing more than an abortive attempt—a purpose unfulfilled, This, then, is simply a question of fact, and we all know what the fact is. They did not succeed. They failed to maintain their ground by force of arms—in other words, they failed to secede. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) insists that they did secede, and that this fact is not in the least affected by the other fact, that the constitution forbids secession. He says that the law forbids murder, but that murders are nevertheless committed. But there is no analogy between the two cases. If secession had been accomplished, if these States had gone out, and overcome the armies that tried to prevent their going out, then the prohibition of the constitution could not have altered the fact. In the case of murder the man is killed, and murder is thus committed in spite of the law. The fact of killing is essential to the committing of the crime; and the fact of going out is essential to secession. But in this case there was no such fact. I think I need not argue any further the position that the rebel States have never for one moment, by any ordinances of secession, or by any successful war, carried themselves beyond the rightful jurisdiction of the Constitution of the United States. They have interrupted for a time the practical enforcement and exercise of that jurisdiction; they rendered it impossible for a time for this government to enforce obedience to its laws, but there has never been an hour when this government, or this Congress, or this House or the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself ever conceded that those States were beyond the jurisdiction of the Constitution and laws of the United States. During all these four years of war Congress has been making laws for the government of those very States, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania has voted for them, and voted to raise armies to enforce them. Why was this done if they were a separate nation? Why, if they were not part of the United States? Those laws were made for them as States. Members have voted for laws imposing upon them direct taxes, which are apportioned, according to the constitution, only among the several States according to their population. In a variety of ways—to some of which the gentleman who preceded me has referred—this Congress has by its action assumed and asserted that they were still States in the Union, though in rebellion, and that it was with the rebellion that we were making war, and not with the States themselves as States, and still less as a separate, as a foreign, Power. The gentleman from Pennsylvania cited a variety of legal precedents and declarations of principle, nearly all of them, I believe, drawn from the celebrated decision of the Supreme Court pronounced by Justice Grier, in what are popularly known as the Prize Cases. His citations were all made for the purpose of proving that these States were in a condition of public war—that they were waging such a war as could only be waged by a separate and independent Power. But a careful scrutiny of that decision will show that it lends not the slightest countenance to such an inference. Gentlemen who hear me will, doubtless, recollect that the object of the trial in those cases was to decide whether certain vessels, captured in trying to break the blockade, were lawful prize of war or not; and the decision of this point turned on the question whether the war then raging was such a contest as justified a resort to the modes and usages of public war, of which blockade was one. Justice Grier decided that it was—that, so far as the purpose and weapons of war were concerned, the two parties were belligerents, and that the government might blockade the ports and capture property within the lines of the district in rebellion, precisely as if that district were an independent nation engaged in a public war. But he said not one word which could assert or imply that it was an independent nation—that it had a separate existence, or had gone out of the sovereign jurisdiction of the United States. On the contrary, everything he said—the very passages quoted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself—imply and assert precisely the opposite. He speaks of them, not as sovereign, but as *claiming* to be sovereign; not as being separate, but as *trying* to be separate from the United States. In this paragraph, quoted from that decision, for example—

> "Hence, in organizing this rebellion, they have acted as States *claiming* to be sovereign over all persons and property within their respective limits, and *asserting* a right to absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the Federal Government. Several of these States have combined to form a new confederacy, *claiming* to be acknowledged by the world as a sovereign State. *Their right to do so is now being decided by wager of battle*"—

the court asserts precisely the principle which I have already stated—that they were *claiming* independence, and that the validity of their claim would depend wholly and entirely upon the decision reached in the field of battle. The same misconstruction is traceable in all the legal citations made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. For example, he says:

> "Again, the court say, what I have been astonished that anyone should doubt:
>
> 'The proclamation of blockade is itself official and conclusive evidence to the court that a state of war existed.'
>
> Now, what was the legal result of such war?
>
> 'The conventions, the treaties, made with a nation are broken or annulled by a war arising between the contracting parties.'—*Vattel*, 372; *Halleck*, 371, section 23."

A blockade is evidence that a state of war exists; and a state of war annuls all treaties between the contending parties. But does this warrant the inference that the Constitution of the United States was annulled, or its binding force in the least degree impaired, by the war of rebellion? But I will not go further in examining these citations. All they show is that the government as against the rebels, and in waging the war to suppress the rebellion, had all the rights of belligerents, and that the rules and laws of war might and must be applied to this contest although it was not a war between separate and independent Powers. How, then, can this decision possibly be made to convey the idea that the parties to the war were separate and independent States? It proceeds throughout and in every part upon precisely the opposite idea. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) spoke of States forfeiting their State existence by the fact of rebellion. Well, I do not see how there can be any such forfeiture involved or implied. The individual citizens of those States went into the rebellion. They thereby incurred certain penalties under the laws and Constitution of the United States. What the States did was to endeavor to interpose their State authority between the individuals in rebellion and the Government of the United States, which assumed, and which would carry out the assumption, to declare those individuals traitors for their acts. The individuals in the States who were in rebellion, it seems to me, were the only parties who, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, could incur the penalties of treason. I know of no law, I know of nothing in the Constitution of the United States, I know of nothing in any recognized or established code of international law, which can punish a State as a State for any act it may perform. It is certain that our constitution assumes nothing of the kind. It does not deal with States, except in one or two instances, such as elections of members of Congress, and the election of electors of President and Vice-President. Indeed, the main feature which distinguishes the Union under the constitution from the old Confederation is this, that whereas the old Confederation did deal with States directly, making requisitions upon them for supplies and relying upon them for the execution of its laws, the Constitution of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, made its laws binding on the individual citizens of the several States, whether living in one State or in another. Congress, as the legislative branch of this government, enacts a law which shall be operative upon every individual within its jurisdiction. It is binding upon each individual citizen, and if he resists it by force he is guilty of a crime and is punished accordingly, anything in the constitution or laws of his State to the contrary notwithstanding. But the States themselves are not touched by the laws of the United States or by the Constitution of the United States. A State cannot be indicted; a State cannot be tried; a State cannot be hung for treason. The individuals in a State may be so tried and hung, but the State as an organization, as an organic member of the Union, still exists, whether its individual citizens commit treason or not.

Mr. Kelley—Will the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Raymond) yield to me a moment for a question?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly.

Mr. Kelley—I desire to ask the gentleman this question: by virtue of what does a State exist? Is it by virtue of a constitution, and by virtue of its relations to the Union? That is, does a State of the Union exist, first by virtue of a constitution, and secondly by virtue of its practical relations to the Government of the United States? And further, I would ask whether those States, acting by conventions of the people, have not overthrown the constitution which made them parts of the Union, and thereby destroyed or suspended—phrase it as you will—the practical relations which made them parts of the Union?

Mr. Raymond—I will say, in reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley,) that it is not the practical relations of State at any particular moment which make it a State or a part of the Union. What makes a State a part of the Union is the Constitution of the United States; and the rebel States have not yet destroyed that.

Mr. Kelley—The question I propound is, whether a State does not exist by virtue of a constitution, its constitution, which is a thing that may be modified or overthrown?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly.

Mr. Kelley—And whether these rebellious constitutions or States have not been overthrown?

Mr. Raymond—A State does not exist by virtue of any particular constitution. It always has a constitution, but it need not have a specific constitution at any particular time. A State has certain practical relations to the Government of the United States. But the fact of those relations being practically operative and in actual force at any moment does not constitute its relationship to the Government or its membership of the United States. Its practical operation is one thing. The fact of its existence as an organized community, one of the great national community of States, is quite another thing.

Mr. Kelley—Let me interrupt the gentleman one moment longer. I will ask him whether, if the constitution be overthrown or destroyed, and its practical relations cease, there be any State left?

Mr. Raymond—Why, Sir, if there be no constitution of any sort in a State, no law, nothing but chaos, then that State would no longer exist as an organization. But that has not been the case; it never is the case in great communities, for they always have constitutions and forms of government. It may not be a constitution or form of government adapted to its relation to the Government of the United States; and that would be an evil to be remedied by the Government of the United States. That is what we have been trying to do for the last four years. The practical relations of the governments of those States with the Government of the United States were all wrong—were hostile to the government. They denied our jurisdiction, and they denied that they were States of the Union; but their denial did not change the fact; and there was never any time when their organizations as States were destroyed. A dead State is a solecism, a contradiction in terms, an impossibility. These are, I confess, rather metaphysical distinctions, but I did not raise them. Those who assert that a State is destroyed whenever its constitution is changed, or whenever its practical relations with this government are changed, must be held responsible for whatever metaphysical niceties may be necessarily involved in the discussion. I do not know, Sir, that I have made my views on this point clear to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Kelley,) who has questioned me upon it, and I am still more doubtful whether, even if they are intelligible, he will concur with me as to their justice. But I regard these States as just as truly within the jurisdiction of the constitution, and therefore just as really and truly States of the American Union now as they were before the war. Their practical relations to the Constitution of the United States have been disturbed, and we have been endeavoring, through four years of war, to restore them and make them what they were before the war. The victory in the field has given us the means of doing this; we can now reestablish the practical relations of those States to the government. Our actual jurisdiction over them, which they vainly attempted to throw off, is already restored. The conquest we have achieved is a conquest over the rebellion, not a conquest over the States whose authority the rebellion had for a time subverted. For these reasons I think the views submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) upon this point are unsound. Let me next cite some of the consequences which, it seems to me, must follow the acceptance of his position. If, as he asserts, we have been waging war with an independent Power, with a separate nation, I cannot see how we can talk of treason in connection with our recent conflict, or demand the execution of Davis or anybody else as a traitor. Certainly if we were at war with any other foreign Power we should not talk of the treason of those who were opposed to us in the field. If we were engaged in a war with France, and should take as prisoner the Emperor Napoleon, certainly we could not talk of him as a traitor, or as liable to execution. I think that by adopting any such assumption as that of the honorable gentleman, we surrender the whole idea of treason and the punishment of traitors. I think, moreover, that we accept, virtually and practically, the doctrine of State Sovereignty, the right of a State to withdraw from the Union, and to break up the Union at its own will and pleasure. I do not see how, upon these premises, we can escape that conclusion. If the States that engaged in the late rebellion constituted themselves, by their ordinances of secession or by any of the acts with which they followed those ordinances, a separate and independent Power, I do not see how we can deny the principles on which they professed to act, or refuse assent to their practical results. I have heard no clearer, no stronger, statement of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, as paramount to the sovereignty of the nation than would be involved in such a concession. Whether he intended it or not, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) actually assents to the extreme doctrines of the advocates of secession.

Mr. Niblack—I beg leave to inquire of the gentleman whether the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which he is combating, would not also, if carried to its legitimate consequences, make those who resisted the Confederacy in the insurrectionary States guilty of treason to the Confederacy or to those States?

Mr. Raymond—I was just going to remark that another of the consequences of this doctrine, as it seems to me, would be our inability to talk of loyal men in the South. Loyal to what? Loyal to a foreign, independent Power, as the United States would become under those circumstances? Certainly not. Simply disloyal to their own government, and deserters, or whatever you may choose to call them, from that to which they would owe allegiance to a foreign and independent State. Now, there is another consequence of the doctrine which I shall not dwell upon, but simply suggest. If that Confederacy was an independent Power, a separate nation, it had the right to contract debts; and we, having overthrown and conquered that independent Power, according to the theory of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, would become the successors, the inheritors, of its debts and assets, and we must pay them. Sir, that is not simply a theory or a claim thrown out in debate here; it is one advanced on behalf of the Government of Great Britain as against us. Every gentleman will remember the case in which cotton belonging to the Southern Confederacy was claimed in Liverpool, and the decision there was—

Mr. Jenckes—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly.

Mr. Jenckes—From what information does the gentleman state that that point was taken by the Government of Great Britain?

Mr. Raymond—Well, Sir, I do not mean to be understood as saying that the point was taken by the Government of Great Britain itself—

Mr. Jenckes—That is a very essential distinction.

Mr. Raymond—But that the point was taken on behalf of the claimants in Great Britain, and the Vice-Chancellor of England gave a decision which substantially covered that point and asserted the doctrine I have stated.

Mr. Jenckes—But which is not law either in England or in any other country recognizing international law.

Mr. Raymond—That is a matter between the honorable gentleman from Rhode Island and the Vice-Chancellor of Great Britain. The point I wish to make is simply this, that our government has denied from the beginning, and denies now, that the confederacy was ever such a corporation, such an independent body of men as could contract debts, whether we are liable for them or not. The declaration of our Secretary of State in his recent correspondence on that subject shows that we have always steadily denied that the confederacy was such a corporation as could contract a valid debt, whether we would be made responsible for it or not. But one thing is very clear, that if we recognize the doctrine that those lately in rebellion against our government constituted an independent power, we must concede their ability to contract debts. Whether we as their successors are to pay them or not is another question, but the claim has been made, and denied only on the ground of the incapacity of the rebel confederacy to contract debts or binding engagements of any sort. Now, Sir, I have dwelt upon these points longer than I intended. I do not think that the doctrines I have been combating is held by any considerable number of the people of this country, or, indeed, by any considerable number of the members of this House. I certainly do not think these States are to be dealt with by us as provinces—as simply so much territory—held to us by no other ties than those of conquest. I think we are to deal with them as States, having State Governments, still subject to the Constitution and laws of the United States; still under the constitutional control of the National Government; and that, in our dealings with them, we are to be guided and governed, not simply by our sovereign will and pleasure as conquerors, but by the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution of the United States—precisely as we are restrained and limited in our dealings with other States of the American Union.

Mr. Farnsworth—I would like to ask the gentleman from New-York whether he is entirely sure we have the right to try Jefferson Davis for treason inasmuch as our Government has given to them belligerent rights, has recognized and respected the commissions that he has issued?

Mr. Raymond—I have no doubt of it—not the slightest. I do not think that the treason of Jefferson Davis has anything to do with the fact that we conceded humane treatment to our prisoners of war. I merely alluded to the matter—I might have elaborated it—when I said that because we had granted to these States, as a Power waging war, rights usually accorded to nations at war, we were not therefore concluded from proceeding against them as traitors. The decision of the Supreme Court, to which I have once referred, if I understand it aright, asserts that we have the right to proceed against them as traitors, or rather that we had the right to exercise against them both the powers of sovereignty and of belligerents; that the one did not exclude the other. It would be an extraordinary circumstance if, because we treated them humanely as prisoners of war, we have not the right to hold them responsible to the laws they have broken. "It is a proposition never doubted," says Justice Grier, in the decision so often referred to, "that the belligerent party who claims to be sovereign may exercise both belligerent and sovereign rights. Treating the other party as a belligerent, and using only the milder modes of coercion which the law of nations has introduced to mitigate the rigors of war, cannot be a subject of complaint (or of claim) by the party to whom it is accorded as a grace or granted as a necessity." Now, if, according to the view I have presented, we are to deal with those States as States within the Union, the next question that recurs is, how are we to deal with them? The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Finck) who preceded me, took the ground that they had only to resume their places and their powers in the National Government—that their representatives have only to come into this Hall and take their seats without question and without conditions of any sort. I cannot concur, Sir, in this view. I do not think these States have any such rights. On the contrary, I think we have a full and perfect right to require certain conditions, in the nature of guarantees for the future, and that right rests, primarily and technically, on the surrender we may and must require at their hands. The rebellion has been defeated. A defeat always implies a surrender, and in a political sense a surrender implies more than the transfer of the arms used on the field of battle. It implies, in the case of civil war, a surrender of the principles and doctrines, of all the weapons and agencies, by which the war has been carried on. The military surrender was made on the field of battle, to our Generals as the agents and representatives of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. But this is not all. They have still to surrender—

Mr. Jenckes—If the gentleman will allow me I will ask him a question. Was not the surrender of the rebel arms made to the people of the United States?

Mr. Raymond—It ought to be, and must be to them through their representatives.

Mr. Jenckes—I made the remark to correct what seemed to be an erroneous impression.

Mr. Raymond—Well, I do not see any correction in what the gentleman has said, or any error in what I said. The rebels surrendered to the Generals of our armies, who were commissioned by the President of the United States, himself the representative of the people.

Mr. Jenckes—Not to the Generals as the agents of the President, but as the representatives of the military authority of the people of the United States.

Mr. Raymond—Why certainly all authority belongs to the people. It is a mere distinction of words, and scarcely that.

Mr. Jenckes—I beg pardon of the gentleman. It seems to me that it is an essential distinction.

Mr. Raymond—Well, if it seems important to the gentleman from Rhode Island, or to anybody else, I am quite willing to make the addition to my remark which he suggests. I will say then, that in surrendering on the field of battle they surrendered to the Generals who were in command of the armies, as agents of the President of the United States, who was and is the representative of the people of the United States. If that explanation is satisfactory to the gentleman I am very happy to make it; and perhaps I am obliged to him for having enabled me to state it a little more specifically and accurately than I did at first. Now, there must be at the end of the war a similar surrender on the political field of controversy. That surrender is due as an act of justice from the defeated party to the victorious party. It is due also, and we have a right to exact it, as a guarantee for the future. Why do we demand the surrender of their arms by the vanquished in every battle? We do it that they may not renew the contest. Why do we seek in this and all similar cases a surrender of the *principles* for which they fought? It is that they may never again be made the basis of controversy and rebellion against the Government of the United States. Now, what are those principles which should be thus surrendered? The principle of State sovereignty is one of them. It was the cornerstone of the rebellion—at once its animating spirit, and its fundamental basis. Deeply ingrained as it was in the Southern heart, it must be surrendered. The ordinances in which it was embodied must not only be repealed; the principle itself must be abandoned, and the ordinances, so far as this war is concerned, be declared null and void, and that declaration must be embodied in their fundamental constitutions. We have a right to insist upon this; and it must be apparent that, so far as that principle is concerned, this war was a permanent success.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will allow me to make the inquiry whether, if that were done to-day by South Carolina, and the people of that insurgent State restored to all their powers in this Union, they could not blot it out to-morrow, by every construction that has ever been given to the Constitution of the United States upon any State maintaining its relations to this government? What guarantee would that be?

Mr. Raymond—I might as well ask the gentleman whether, if this Congress pass a certain law to-day, they may not repeal it to-morrow. I do not know anything that any community can do that they cannot undo at some future time.

Mr. Bingham—When the gentleman talks of guarantees to the people of the United States, I ask him whether there is not some other method that occurs to him by which these guarantees can be obtained than to submit simply to the will of the insurgent States? Is it not to be done by putting the guarantee in the Constitution of the whole people of the United States, and thus placing it beyond the power of South Carolina to repeal it?

Mr. Raymond—Well, Mr Chairman, there have been a good many things put in the Constitution of the United States which South Carolina did not deem beyond her power, and they undertook to prove that fact, but they did not succeed. My own impression is that whatever is now a part of the Constitution and laws of this country is beyond the power of South Carolina to disturb. I might as well ask the gentleman whether, when the enemy surrendered its ordnance in the field, we ought not to refuse to accept it because they might possibly at some future day come and recapture it.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will excuse me. He talked of new guarantees. The people of the United States undoubtedly demand them. But I wish him to answer intelligibly what new guarantee is given by incorporating into the Constitution of South Carolina the mere formula that she by her constitution declares that she has not the right to secede, when she has the power the very next day to strike it out? Is that a new guarantee?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly not. That has never been in the Constitution of South Carolina before. If she puts it there now, it is a new guarantee, is it not? Whether it is an adequate form of that guarantee or not, is another question which I have not discussed. South Carolina has also hitherto asserted the right of secession, and under that assertion she attempted to secede. If she now repudiates or abandons that right, we have certainly that new assurance that she will not renew the attempt. We shall certainly have this tangible admission on their part, that if she does again rebel, it will be in direct repudiation and contempt of her own principles. I will not say that nothing more would be desired or accepted. I am quite willing, if it can be done, to put that acknowledgment into the Constitution of the United States. But I think it is there now, and that it always has been there, and that there is no more doubt about it now than if it were stated in express terms. When I read in the Constitution of the United States, that "this constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution of any State to the contrary notwithstanding," I deem that to be as plain as any declaration can be against the doctrine of State sovereignty, and I cannot believe that any form of words on our part would be more explicit or more emphatic. But if the gentleman can get any more explicit denial in the Constitution of the United States, he will find me voting for it every time.

Mr. Bingham—Then the gentleman admits that there is no necessity for any new guarantee from a State.

Mr. Raymond—I have made no such admission. I have said that it was in the Constitution of the United States before the rebellion, and that it is now in the Constitution of the State of South Carolina also, where it never was before; and that it is certainly a new guarantee, whether worth much or little.

Now there is another thing to be surrendered by the defeated rebellion, and that is the obligation to pay the rebel war debt.

Mr. Schenck—Will the gentleman allow me to inquire whether that guarantee in the Constitution of South Carolina amounts to anything more than the signature of an indorser on the back of a note, who may at any time thereafter take his name from the paper?

Mr. Raymond—Perhaps not; perhaps you can get better security. If you can, I certainly shall not object. But such as it is, it is at all events something gained, and it is only in that light that I have referred to it. Neither of the distinguished gentlemen from Ohio, (Messrs. Bingham and Schenck,) able lawyers as they are, will deny that we had the right to demand that from South Carolina. And if it was worth while to demand it, it is hardly worth while, having got it, to say that it is of no value at all. We expose ourselves by so doing to the imputation of trifling in having demanded it at all.

Mr. Bingham—I have no doubt at all that the people of the United States, those who maintained the integrity of their constitution, had the right to demand of South Carolina a perpetual guarantee in the future that she should not even claim the color of authority to secede and set up a government against the constitutional authority of the government of the nation. And when they demand that, I take it that the people of the United States are not to be told that South Carolina alone is to have the control and keeping of that guarantee. But the people of the United States are hereafter to be the guardians of their own honor, and the protectors of their own nationality, and they will take into their own keeping those great guarantees that are to secure peace and prosperity to every section of the Union in future, and to secure themselves against this work of secession under the pretence of State sovereignty.

Mr. Raymond—Will the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) inform me who has ever pretended that the people of the nation are not to take into their own hands the guarantees of their own security and their own honor?

Mr. Bingham—Whoever pretends that future guarantees against the pretension of the right of a State to secede is to rest with the State alone, stands simply and solely on the resolutions of Virginia of 1798, out of the pernicious assumptions of which came all our trouble.

Mr. Raymond—Will the gentleman say whether I ever took any such ground?

Mr. Bingham—I do not say that the gentleman has. But the gentleman says that the guarantee is to remain in the constitution of the State.

Mr. Raymond—Does that imply that it is never to be anywhere else?

Mr. Bingham—That is the point.

Mr. Raymond—And I want an answer to that point. The gentleman tries to fasten upon me a position that I have never taken. And it required all his ingenuity to reach the point at which he has at last arrived. I said that we have a right to require from the people of South Carolina the abandonment of their doctrine of secession. Now, whether we may not also require that the people of the United States shall reaffirm that and put it into the Constitution of the United States, is a thing about which I have said nothing whatever, except that whenever presented in a proper form it will have my assent.

Mr. Bingham—I am glad to hear the gentleman say that. For if these guarantees are essential, and the gentleman seems to agree that they are, then it is highly important that the American people should determine them, without being interrupted in the settlement of that question by the intervention of South Carolina under the pretension that she is a State in this Union, with all the reserved rights of a State. What right, I would ask, has she to set up any such pretension?

Mr. Raymond—Well, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman must settle that matter with South Carolina.

Mr. Bingham—I propose, in coöperation with the loyal people and their Representatives in Congress, to settle it with South Carolina.

Mr. Raymond—I can only say on that subject that South Carolina found herself invited by the President of the United States, the representative of the people of the United States, as the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. Jenckes) very properly insists that I shall term him, to coöperate in the restoration of the Union—to resume her functions as a State of the Union, and, as a preliminary step, to repudiate this debt, and give this guarantee of her loyalty and good faith.

Mr. Bingham—I beg the gentleman's pardon. I do not think he can find anywhere any authority for the statement that the President of the United States ever invited South Carolina to exercise any voice or vote on that question here. I would like the gentleman to inform us when and where the President of the United States invited South Carolina to do it.

Mr. Jenckes—He invited the people living upon the territory which was formerly the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Raymond—The President, in his message, says:

> "I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies *an invitation to those States*, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their connections as States of the Union."

Mr. Bingham—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Raymond—That is precisely what I said, and all that I said.

Mr. Bingham—That does not touch the point of my inquiry, which is this: Has the President of the United States, in any place or at any time, intimated that South Carolina sustains such relations to this Union, notwithstanding her rebellion, that she has the right to interpose here in Congress her voice in this question of settling the adoption of these guarantees, and tendering them to the American people by a vote in Congress? That is what I mean, exactly.

Mr. Raymond—Well, Mr. Chairman, this is wandering considerably from the point. I have said nothing as yet about the admission into Congress of South Carolina, or any other of the States now unrepresented here. The President certainly has indicated to the Southern States that he expected them to declare, in their constitutions, that their ordinances of secession were null and void; and in his message he speaks of an invitation to them to renew their functions as States of the Union; and that covers the whole ground that I attempted to speak upon in connection with this point. Possibly, if I am allowed to proceed without interruption, I shall, in due time, reach some other point of this discussion.

Mr. Bingham—I have no desire to do anything else than to elicit the truth in reference to this matter. I only wish to know the gentleman's position—to ascertain whether it is or is not that South Carolina and other seceding States now sustain such relations to this Union that they have the right to-day, under the constitution, to have representation upon this floor according to the apportionment of 1862.

Mr. Raymond—Without any guarantees or conditions at all?

Mr. Bingham—I contend that all guarantees are worthless, unless embodied in the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Raymond—I suppose that when we get at the plain English of the matter, the gentleman means to ask me whether I am willing to vote for admitting representatives from South Carolina, unless the annulment of the ordinance of secession is incorporated into the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Bingham—No, Sir; I do not ask the gentleman that question.

Mr. Raymond—Then I must say that I do not see any practical point in the gentleman's inquiry, and with his permission I will go on with my argument.

Mr. Bingham—The only practical point of my inquiry is this: does the gentleman insist that South Carolina has now the right, under the Constitution, to representation in Congress as a State of the Union, because her relations to the government are, under the Constitution, those of a constitutional State in the Union? Is that the gentleman's position, or is it not?

Mr. Raymond—I have already said, Sir, and said it as clearly and emphatically as I can, that we have a right to demand, and that we are in duty bound to demand, certain concessions from all the States lately in rebellion, as parts of their surrender, and as conditions of their resuming their functions in the government of the nation. As to their representation in Congress, I should, before determining that question, wish to know something more of the character and position of the men they may send and of what they have done.

Mr. Bingham—So do I; and I think that Congress ought to decide the question.

Mr. Raymond—I have not assumed to decide that point. I have not said anything about what the Southern States have done. I have simply said what we have a right to require them to do; and the renunciation of the doctrine of State sovereignty is one thing that we have a right to require at their hands. We have a right also to require them to do another thing—to repudiate their obligation for debts incurred in carrying on the war against the government. This, I am sure, the gentleman does not dispute or doubt. Whether they have done this or not, is another matter, which may come up at another time. We have the right to require this repudiation of their debt, because the money represented by that debt was one of the weapons with which they carried on the war against the Government of the United States.

Mr. Bingham—If they should repudiate that debt by State legislation, or by an amendment of the State Constitution—I do not care in what form they may do it—does not the gentleman admit that the very next year they might assume to pay that debt?

Mr. Raymond—Certainly, they might.

Mr. Bingham—Then, if under the present condition of things they were allowed to resume full relations to the Union, they might the very next year assume the payment of that debt.

Mr. Raymond—Possibly they might.

Mr. Bingham—Very well; I want the American people to understand this issue, and to have the opportunity to say, by amendment of the United States Constitution, whether that power shall not be expressly denied to every State of the Union.

Mr. Raymond—I do not think the American people are at all liable to forget the fact.

Mr. Bingham—Well, they might happen to be misled by the remark of the gentleman, that we should require those States simply to repudiate that debt.

Mr. Raymond—I do not think they possibly could be, because that does not imply anything about the power of those States hereafter. I am simply speaking of what we have the right to require them to do. There is another thing which we have the right to require; and that is the prohibition of slavery. We have the right to require them to do this, not only in their State Constitutions, but in the Constitution of the United States. And we have required it, and it has been conceded. They have also conceded that Congress may make such laws as may be requisite to carry that prohibition into effect, which includes such legislation as may be required to secure for them protection of their civil and personal rights—their "right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This I am sure the gentleman will concede to be a substantial guarantee—one placed beyond the power of any State to recall or repeal. These things the President of the United States has deemed it his right, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, to demand at the hands of the States which have been defeated in their attempt to separate themselves from the Union, as the condition of relaxing the bonds of military authority over them and restoring to them again the control of their local State affairs. He made these the conditions upon which they would be allowed, so far as his rightful authority extended, to resume the practical exercise of their functions as members of the Union, which had been suspended by their rebellion. He has done this in the exercise of his lawful authority as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, and was therefore responsible for the complete suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, order, and loyalty in the regions where they have been for a time disturbed and overthrown. He has done it through agents, exercising a delegated and just authority—acting on his behalf and in his name—just as his military generals prescribed the terms and conditions of the rebel surrender in the field, and the fact that these concessions have been granted, affords at least a fair presumption that those who make them intend hereafter in good faith to abide by all the obligations and fulfill all the duties imposed by the Constitution and laws of the United States. It may possibly be wise for us to dismiss all these concessions and all these guarantees given by eight million people, and sanctioned by the most solemn forms of legislation, as utterly worthless and insincere. But that is a matter upon which each individual must exercise his own discretion upon his own responsibility.

Mr. Spalding—The gentleman from New-York has stated that it is right and reasonable the demand should be made of the late rebel States that they should assent to an amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery in the Union, and also that it is right and reasonable we should require that they should repudiate all debts contracted in support of the rebellion. Now, I ask the gentleman whether there is any limit to the right to make these requisitions except the good judgment of Congress?

Mr. Raymond—I think there is.

Mr. Spalding—I ask what limit, so that we may understand, and where does it belong? Who has the power to affix that limit?

Mr. Raymond—My impression is that these requisitions are made a part of the terms of surrender we have a right to demand at the hands of the defeated insurgents, and that it belongs, therefore, to the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, to make them and to fix the limit as to what they shall embrace.

Mr. Bingham—In regard to that Constitutional Amendment: without moving first in the matter, and without their action, he could never have had the power at all to demand its ratification by any rebel State.

Mr. Raymond—Certainly, there are many things which could not be done by the President without the action of Congress.

Mr. Bingham—Congress is now making further provision that an amendment shall be made to the constitution that no State shall pay any part of the rebel debt.

Mr. Raymond—The gentleman is aware that it was not Congress but the President who required the rebel States to ratify the Constitutional Amendment as a condition of the resumption of their functions.

Mr. Bingham—I beg the gentleman's pardon. This is an important question, and I beg leave to say that he would be a bold man who would dare to say that after the loyal States had maintained the supremacy of their constitution, and more than three-fourths of all the loyal States had to amend their constitution, that their action was void without the consent of the rebel States, and that after their rebellion had been subdued by arms, the States in rebellion might not only repudiate the amendment, but of right might come into Congress to resist the enforcement of its humane provisions by just and needful laws. It was not within the power of the President or any other man on this earth rightfully to assert any such authority or power in the rebel States over the action of the loyal people of twenty-two out of the twenty-five loyal States. The President never said so, and never meant to say so.

Mr. Raymond—Well, Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman concedes the President has not said it—

Mr. Bingham—No; and he could not say it.

Mr. Raymond—I do not know that he ever proposed or wished to say it.

Mr. Bingham—No, but then there was nothing in the gentleman's remark.

Mr. Raymond—I understand that the government, through the channel designated by law, the Secretary of State, when it was found that three-fourths of the States had ratified the amendment, issued a proclamation to that effect, naming the States which had ratified it. There was nothing irregular, certainly, about that.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will note that the President made the requisition long before three-fourths of the States had ratified the amendment.

Mr. Raymond—The President did it; Congress did not.

Mr. Bingham—What I meant to say was this: Congress imposed that obligation upon him backed by the power of the people, and they have a right again to impose like obligations upon him, and have a right to assume that he will cheerfully and faithfully obey their requirements.

Mr. Raymond—I am sorry the gentleman seems determined to get up an issue concerning the action, past or future, of the President upon this subject. I am not aware that I have given him any provocation for so doing.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman will excuse me. I am sorry to see the gentleman assume that he alone represents the President. I make no issue with the President.

Mr. Raymond—I certainly have assumed nothing of the kind; and I am very much surprised to hear the gentleman ascribe to me anything of the sort. I said nothing about the action of the President, except to state the facts. I no raised no question as to his rights, or as to the power of Congress to impose any action upon him. I do not know that I gave the gentleman from Ohio the slightest occasion to assert here, with so much warmth as he has shown, the paramount power of Congress over the President. I raised no question and made no remark on the subject.

Mr. Bingham—The gentleman made the remark here that I was trying to get up an issue with the President. When he said that, I replied, as I might very properly do, that I was surprised that the gentleman should assume to speak for the President.

Mr. Raymond—I did not assume in any way whatever, anything of the kind.

Mr. Bingham—And I respectfully deny the gentleman's assertion that I seek to make an issue with the President.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. Conkling—Inasmuch as my colleague has been very much interrupted, I ask that by unanimous consent his time be extended. [Cries of "Agreed!"]

No objection was made.

Mr. Morrill—As the gentleman from New-York evidently intended to reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) I hope he will be allowed to go on uninterruptedly.

Mr. Raymond—I am very much surprised to find myself involved in such a controversy. I did not rise to create or provoke controversy with any one upon this floor. I rose to express my own dissent from the views propounded here by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and if in anything I said after that, embodying my own opinion, I gave proper warrant for, I will not say attacks upon me, for I do not believe any such thing was meant, but for the questions propounded as to my position on this subject, I am very much surprised, but not the less glad of this opportunity of stating and explaining what it is. I cannot assent to the intimations thrown out by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens,) that the President concurred in the views he had expressed, or that he had handed the whole subject of pacifying the States lately in rebellion, and of restoring the States to the practical exercise of their functions as members of the Union, to the hands of Congress. I can find no warrant in his message for believing that he designs thus to abandon duties which are evidently, in his judgment, devolved upon him as the Executive in the government, and as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. On the contrary, I find him rehearsing, in clear and explicit language, the steps he has taken to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and the States. "To that end," he says,

> "Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States. At the same time the courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been reöpened, so that the laws of the United States may be inforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom-houses reëstablished in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post-office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the Post-office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business."

He has exercised his power of pardon; he has invited the States lately in rebellion to participate in the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment securing the perpetual prohibition of slavery. "This done," he says,

> "It will remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the national legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. *Here* it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, *each of you for yourselves*, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members."

All but this has been done in the exercise of his functions and in the performance of his duties as President of the United States, and as Commander-in-Chief of their armies. The admission of members of Congress, and the restoration of the judicial branch of the civil authority of the government, are necessarily referred to the deliberations and action of Congress. Mr. Chairman, I am here to act with those who seek to complete the restoration of the Union, as I have acted with those through the last four years who have sought to maintain its integrity and prevent its destruction. I shall say no word and do no act and give no vote to recognize its division, or to postpone or disturb its rapidly approaching harmony and peace. I have no right and no disposition to lay down rules by which others shall govern and guide their conduct; but for myself, I shall endeavor to act upon this whole question in the broad and liberal temper which its importance demands. We are not conducting a controversy in a court of law. We are not seeking to enforce a remedy for private wrongs, nor to revenge or retaliate private griefs. We have great communities of men, permanent interests of great States, to deal with, and we are bound to deal with them in a large and liberal spirit. It may be for the welfare of this nation that we shall cherish toward the millions of our people lately in rebellion feelings of hatred and distrust; that we shall nurse the bitterness their infamous treason has naturally and justly engendered, and make that the basis of our future dealings with them. Possibly we may best teach them the lessons of liberty by visiting upon them the worst excesses of despotism. Possibly they may best learn to practice justice toward others, to admire and emulate our republican institutions, by suffering at our hands the absolute rule we denounce in others. It may be best for us and for them that we discard, in all our dealings with them, all the obligations and requirements of the constitution, and assert as the only law for them the unrestrained will of conquerors and masters. I confess I do not sympathize with the sentiments or the opinions which would dictate such a course. I would exact of them all needed and all just guarantees for their future loyalty to the constitution and laws of the United States. I would exact from them, or impose upon them through the constitutional legislation of Congress, and by enlarging and extending, if necessary, the scope and power of the Freedmen's Bureau, proper care and protection for the helpless and friendless freedmen, so lately their slaves. I would exercise a rigid scrutiny into the character and loyalty of the men whom they may send to Congress, before I allowed them to participate in the high prerogatives of legislating for the nation. But I would seek to allay rather than stimulate the animosities and hatred, however just they may be, to which the war has given rise. But for our own sake as well as for theirs I would not visit upon them a policy of confiscation which has been discarded in the policy and practical conduct of every civilized nation on the face of the globe. I believe it important for us as well as for them that we should cultivate friendly relations with them, that we should seek the promotion of their interests as part and parcel of our own. We have been their enemies in war, in peace let us show ourselves their friends. Now that slavery has been destroyed—that prolific source of all our alienations, all our hatreds and all our disasters—there is nothing longer to make us foes. They have the same interests, the same hopes, the same aspirations that we have. They are one with us; we must share their sufferings and they will share our advancing prosperity. They have been punished as no community was ever punished before for the treason they have committed. I trust, Sir, the day will come ere long when all traces of this great conflict will be effaced, except those which mark the blessings that follow in its train. I hope and believe we shall soon see the day when the people of the Southern States will show us, by evidences that we cannot mistake, that they have returned, in all sincerity and good faith, to their allegiance to the Union; that they intend to join henceforth with us in promoting its prosperity, in defending the banner of its glory, and in fighting the battles of democratic freedom, not only here, but wherever the issue may be forced upon our acceptance. I rejoice with heartfelt satisfaction that we have in these seats of power—in the Executive Department and in these Halls of Congress—men who will coöperate for the attainment of these great and beneficent ends. I trust they will act with wisdom; I know they will act from no other motives than those of patriotism and love of their fellow-men.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 27, 1865.

$2,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¼	100	At. Mail S. Co.	132
4,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅛	200	do.	131½
2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'64	100⅞	40	Del. & Hud. Canal.	144
35,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	100⅞	400	Erie Railroad.....c	95
500	U. S. 5s. 10-40s.C.	92⅛	600	do.....s3	94⅞
25,000	do.	92⅜	100	do...s3..2d call	94⅞
800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser. Small	98	200	do.	95
14,000	do. 2d S. Small	98⅛	50	Erie R. Pref.	85⅜
14,000	do.	97⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R....s15	108
20,000	do.	98	10	Sixth-av. R.	135
35,000	do.....2d call	97⅞	6	Mich. Cen. R.	108¼
20,000	do..3d Ser	98	2000	Mich. S. & N. I.	74
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. New issue	98	800	do.....2d call	73⅞
20,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	90	500	do.....s30	73⅞
6,000	Virginia 6s	70	200	Reading R.	106⅞
10,000	do.....2d call	71	500	do.	106⅝
2,000	N. C. 6s, '87	85½	1600	do.	106¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	78	500	do.....s30	106½
5,000	do.....2d call	78	600	do.	106¼
2,000	Ohio 6s, '75	90	400	do.....2d call	106½
20,000	O. & M. C.	28¼	100	Ill. Cen. R.	132
10,000	do.....2d call	28⅜	100	do.....s60	131
2,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	2300	Cleve. & Pitts.	82⅛
2,000	C.&N.W.Con.7s.	80	400	do.....s30	82
100	Cen. National B'k.	106	1400	do.....s60	80
50	Fourth Nat. Bank.	100	1000	do.....2d call	82
50	Am. Exchange Bk.	108¼	700	Chic. & N. W.	35⅛
20	Cum. Coal Pr.	43	100	do.....b10	35⅛
250	Quick. Min. Co.	44	600	do.....2d call	35⅛
25	West. U. Teleg'h	51¼	100	do.....s30	35
30	do.	51½	50	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	61
13	do.	51	500	do.	61⅛
100	Ashburton C....b30	16	700	do.....2d call	61⅛
100	Schuylkill Coal..s10	13⅝	600	Chi. & R. I.	106⅝
100	Bruns. L. Co.	8	300	do.....b10	106⅝
100	do.	7¾	300	do..2d call.s60	105½
100	Lehigh & S. Coal.	8½	50	New-Jersey Cen.	120
200	do.	7¾	20	Morris & Essex R.	100
100	N. Y. Central	95	100	do.	99
18	do.....s15	95⅛	60	do.	99½
400	do.....s60	94⅞	100	Mil. & P. du C.	95
100	do.....b30	95⅛	60	P., Ft. W. & C.	105¼
100	do.	95¼	400	do.	105
100	do.....c	95⅜	100	do.....b30	105½
100	do.....b30	95⅛	120	C., Bur. & Quin.	114
300	do.....b10	95¼	100	Alt. & T. H. Pr....c	70
200	do.....s30	95	50	Chi. & Alt. R.	104
500	do.....2d call	95	200	Chi. & Mil. R.	55
			50	Han. & St. J. R. Pr.	50

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$2,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅜	100	Erie Railway	94⅞
7,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. R.	92⅛	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	104½
5,000	Missouri 6s	78⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	73⅞
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	28⅜	100	do.	74
100	Quick. Min. Co.	44⅛	600	do.	73⅞
500	Reading R.	106⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	81⅝
800	do.	106⅝	100	do.	81¼
100	do.	106⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	34⅞
500	do.	106⅛	1000	do.	34⅛
800	do.	106⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	106⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101	100	N. Y. Cen. R....b30	95⅛
10,000	U. S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	103⅜	100	do.....s30	95
3,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Series	98⅛	100	Hudson River R.	108⅛
5,000	do..2d Ser.	98⅛	20	Reading R.	106⅞
17,000	Missouri 6s	78⅛	500	do.	106½
11,000	Mich. C. 8s, New Loan	112	600	M. So. & N. I.	74
200	Cumb. Coal Pr.	44	200	do.....s30	73⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	44	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	82⅛
50	Western U. Tel.	51⅛	200	do.....s15	82
200	Erie Railroad.....s3	95⅛	300	do.....s30	82
800	do.	95⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	34⅞
100	do.	94	300	do.	34⅞
100	do.....s60	92½	300	Chi. & N. W.Pr.	61
100	do.	95⅛	100	do.	61½
100	do.....b30	93⅞	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	104⅞
			1000	do.	105
			100	A. & T. H. Pf.	70

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	O.&M.Cer...b10	28⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	74
100	Mariposa Min.....b3	14⅜	1700	do.	73⅞
200	Mar. Pref.....s3	19⅛	100	do.....b3	74
200	New-York Cen.....c	95⅛	100	do.....b10	74
100	do.....b3	95⅛	100	do.	74
100	do.	95⅛	4800	Cleve. & Pitts.x-d	82⅛
300	do.....b30	95⅛	300	do.....s3	82⅛
200	do.....s3	95	1100	do.	82
300	do.....b10	95⅛	200	do.....s3	82
600	do.	95⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.....b3	35⅛
1800	Erie Railroad.....b3	95⅛	300	C. & N. W. Pref.	61⅛
300	do.	95	300	do.	61⅛
300	do.....s3	95	500	do.....b3	61
100	do.	95⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	106⅛
200	do.....s60	92	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105
100	Hud. R. R.	108⅛	300	do.....b3	105
1800	Reading R.x-d.b3	107			
300	do.	106⅛			
400	do.....b3	106⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. Old Issue	103⅛	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	74
1400	Schuylkill Coal	14	600	do.	73⅞
200	do.....b10	14	100	do.	74
100	Mar. Min. Co...b10	14⅛	400	do.....b3	73⅞
500	New-York Cen..s10	95⅛	200	do.	74
400	do.....s3	95	200	do.....s60	73⅞
100	do.	95⅛	400	Cleve. & P.x-d..s30	81⅝
100	do.....b10	95⅛	100	do.....b10	81⅝
1000	do.	95⅛	4600	do.	81⅞
100	Erie Railroad.....c	94⅞	300	do.	82
900	do.....b3	95	700	do.	82
1000	do.....c	95	100	do.....b3	81⅝
100	do.....b10	95	300	do.	81½
1100	do.	95⅛	200	do.....s10	81⅜
200	do.....s3	94⅞	200	do.	81½
200	Reading R.ex-d..s3	106⅛	200	Chi. & R. I.	106
100	do.....s10	106⅛	100	Ch. & N. W....s10	35⅛
200	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	61	100	do.....b10	35
100	do.....b10	61⅛	100	do.	34⅞
100	do.	61	100	do.	34⅞
100	do.	61	300	do.....s30	34⅞
200	do.	61	100	P., Ft.W.& Chi.	104⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

10,000	O. & M. Cer.	28⅜	200	Canton Co.	45⅛
600	Schuylkill Coal.s10	14	100	Mich. S. & N. I...s5	74⅛
300	do.	14⅛	300	do.	74
800	do.....b3	14⅛	100	do.	74
500	N. Y. Central....s3	95⅛	1800	Cleve. & P.x-d.	82⅛
300	do.	95⅛	900	do.	82⅛
100	do.....b4	95⅛	100	do.....b30	82⅛
200	do.....s30	95⅛	1700	do.....s3	82⅛
200	do.....b3	95⅛	200	do.....b3	82⅛
200	do.	95⅛	100	Clev. & Tol.	111⅛
200	do.....b10	95⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	35
200	Erie Railroad.	95⅛	100	do.	35
100	do.....b3	95⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr...s3	61⅛
100	do.....s3	95⅛	100	do.	61⅛
200	do.	95⅛	100	do.....b3	61⅛
400	do.....s20	94	300	Pitts., F.W. & C.	105⅛
100	do.	95⅛	100	do.....b3	105⅛
200	do.....b3	95⅛			

Wednesday, Dec. 27—P. M.

The dullness of the holiday season noticed yesterday was not relieved to-day, and the probability is it will continue through the week. There is some anxiety among the Stock and Cotton people for later foreign news, which will probably come to hand in the course of this evening. The improved inquiries for Government securities to-day might have authorized the suspicion of news in private hands, but there was nothing of the sort, and we attribute the demand for U. S. 5-20s and 7.30s rather to the ease in the Money market and the growing confidence that all these stocks will show a higher appreciation after the advent of the New Year. Money is now freely placed at call at 6 ℘ cent. on the pledge of this class of securities, and 7 ℘ cent. on other good collateral. There is also a fair inquiry outside of Bank, for choice paper at from 7½ to 9 ℘ cent., and even at 7 ℘ cent. for short dates.

The *Java*, Cunarder, for England, to-day, carried out no Specie, and scarcely the average mail in the way of other remittances. Bills on London closed at about 109½ ℘ cent.

On the Stock Exchange, with the exception of Governments, there was an indifferent market in the forenoon, though there was more business pressed on the Railway list by the speculators for lower prices. Reading, Pittsburgh and New-York Central were sold with some freedom, Pittsburgh proving the weakest. Erie was also done below 95 ℘ cent. after the morning Board broke up, nearly all the sales of this and the other Roads referred to being, to appearances, for *short* account, rather than realizations by the parties holding them.

At the afternoon Boards of the Stock Exchange the Railways were generally on the upward turn from the cheapest morning sales, and the Government Stocks continued in demand at firm prices. The *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool, with three or four days later news, was announced as in the bay, but had not arrived up at the close of our report.

The following quotations were made at 4 o'clock as compared with the same hour on Tuesday. Gold left off dull at 145⅛@145⅜ ℘ cent. There is a large amount of Gold Coin daily brought to the Treasury office, to exchange for Gold certificates of deposit for the convenience of holders; to-day about $340,000. Most of the January Gold interest coupons will probably be drawn in $20@$100 and the larger certificates, in place of the Coin itself.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	92¼	92¾	Northwest	36	36
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103¾	N. West Pref.	61¾	61⅛
U. S. 7-30s	98½	98⅝	Rock Island	106⅝	106⅝
N. Y. Central	95½	95⅝	Fort Wayne	105	105
Erie	95⅛	95⅜	Cumberland Coal	44	44
Hudson	108⅝	108⅝	Quicksilver	42⅝	43⅞
Reading	107	106⅝	Mariposa	14⅜	14⅜
Mich. Southern	74⅛	74⅛	Canton	45	45⅛
Illinois Central	132	131	Ohio Certificates	28⅝	28⅝
Pittsburgh	82⅛	82⅛	American Gold	145⅛	145⅛
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

As nothing of an adverse financial nature could be made out of Mr. McCulloch's presence in New-York last week, while he was here, a "special" of one of the Philadelphia papers thus attempts to *improve* his return to Washington. The dispatch was copied into the New-York morning journals of to-day:

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Secretary McCulloch has returned from New-York. His interview with the moneyed men was entirely satisfactory. The banks offered him a temporary loan of a hundred millions, which he will probably accept. He contemplates funding fifty or a hundred million certificates of indebtedness, compound interest notes, and the first series of 7.30's, which fall due next July.

We believe the truth to be that the Secretary neither sought or accepted any formal or business "interview" with the moneyed men of New-York. He came on no financial mission; with no borrowing or funding purpose. He wanted no loan, "temporary" or permanent, of "the Banks." They had no hundred millions to offer him; and he will *not* "probably accept" what was neither tendered nor wanted. His "contemplations" in regard to funding were no secret before he came to New-York. His action on the subject is about as near at present as it was then. Both await the movement of Congress and the appreciation of the Public Funds, as affected by the Money market. As he is not a borrower on *new* Stocks or Treasury paper, there is no pressing occasion to make sacrifices in funding or otherwise changing the old. And finally, the first series of 7.30s will not fall due *next* July, (nor the July after,) but on the 15th August, 1867.

The following bids were made for the City Bank shares. The January half-yearly Dividend of the Grocers' National Bank is *five* ℘ cent.:

America	131	Irving	105
Tradesmen's	150	Metropolitan	123
Merchants' Exch'ge	102	Nassau	106
State of New-York	104	Corn Exchange	113
Commerce	106	Continental	96
Mech's Bk'g Ass'n	81	St. Nicholas	99½
Broadway	230	Importers' & Traders'	99
Ocean	90	N. Y. Nat'al Ex. B'k.	121
American Exchange	108½	Central National	100
Chatham	130	First National	206
Hanover	105	Fourth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jos. Con.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con.	[illegible]	Del. & Hud. 1st Mt.	[illegible]
Erie 1st M., '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 3d mort.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th mort.	[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 5th mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M.	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, conv.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem 1st mort.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem 3ds, '68	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. C. new 1sts	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton & T. H. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	[illegible]	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	[illegible]

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the value of $3,076,073, against $1,619,706 same week last year. Included in the exports were 5,876 bales Cotton.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

N. Y. STATE 7 PER CENT STOCK, 7-30 NOTES AND COMPOUND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

Western Farmers and the Freight Question.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

The following letter gives some interesting statistics regarding the crops in the Western States:

Department of Agriculture, Dec. 4, 1865.

E. Sandford, Esq., Morris, Grundy County, Ill.:

Dear Sir: Your communication of Nov. 23 is received and duly considered.

The statistics of breadstuffs in the Northwest show a marvelous increase in ten years. They exhibit conclusively the necessity of cheaper transit to Eastern and European markets.

Upon corn especially, almost an embargo has been placed by high freights. At times of low prices it has required the value of five or six bushels to send one to market. While Minnesota produced but 16,725 bushels in 1850, its product in 1860 had reached 2,941,952 bushels, and is estimated for 1865 at 5,577,794 bushels. Kansas, without a reported product in 1850, yielded 6,150,727 bushels in 1860, and its product in 1865 is assumed to be 6,729,236 bushels. The entire product of the Northwest with Indiana and Michigan is 453,955,521 bushels, or five times the product of the same section in 1840. The following is a statement of the corn product of this section at the decennial periods since 1840.

States.	1860.	1850.	1840.
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ohio and Kentucky are omitted from this table as States too far East to be important to your purpose.

During the rebellion the product is estimated as follows:

States.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	373,153,102	247,168,163	338,369,625	453,955,521

With a population of less than ten millions, or a little more than a quarter of our total population, this exhibits a corn product almost equal to half of our total production of the country, furnishing an immense surplus to swell the freightage of land and water transportation, in the shape of corn, cattle, beef, pork and whisky. In 1860 about 40 bushels to each inhabitant was produced, and nearly in the same proportion in 1865.

But the grain product which furnishes the heaviest item for direct transportation, is wheat. Its increase in the West has also been wonderful. Great as has been its advance in population, the increase in its wheat product has far more than kept pace with its progress in population. In 1850 there were 7¼ bushels to each inhabitant; in 1860 10 bushels to each inhabitant. The estimated product of this same region in 1865, is as follows:

States.	Wheat, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.	Oats, bu.
Indiana	13,020,808	371,128	380,504	8,062,851
Michigan	16,378,488	413,150	391,582	7,275,331
Illinois	25,286,745	833,069	1,058,931	28,088,197
Wisconsin	20,307,920	945,400	803,649	18,468,758
Minnesota	3,425,467	178,171	178,310	3,388,848
Iowa	13,696,542	119,333	561,068	12,007,380
Missouri	2,958,363	218,529	148,855	2,501,013
Kansas	191,519	4,061	6,661	155,290
Nebraska	166,348	2,080	6,297	385,926
	95,409,195	3,084,916	3,545,847	80,281,094
All other States except those in rebellion	53,113,634	16,458,989	7,845,449	144,971,201
Total	148,522,829	19,543,905	11,391,286	225,252,295

Wheat product of the country was, in 1860, five and a half bushels to each inhabitant; in the Western States it was about ten bushels. Illinois, ranking fifth in order in 1850 as a wheat-growing State, with nine million bushels, stood first in 1860, with twenty-three millions! This section has now a surplus of forty millions of bushels of wheat, and by substitution of corn, buckwheat, &c., in case of a large foreign demand, could spare fifty or more.

In 1838 we have the record of only seventy-eight bushels of wheat exported from Chicago. In the year ending August 1, 1862, in wheat and flour, an equivalent of almost twenty-four millions of bushels is given. The average during the war appears to be more than twenty millions.

This data will afford some clue to the enormous aggregate paid for freight of Northwestern products to Eastern markets.

I fully realize the immense importance of reasonable freights to the farmers, and hope this, the above information, may be useful and answer the purposes of your inquiry.

I indulge the hope that the time may come when their may be ample markets at hand, by means of the introduction of new branches of industry into the West for all the more bulky products of the farm. Thus, lands may become more fertile, instead of suffering deterioration as now, and the surplus products, in concentrated form, as wool, meats, butter, cheese, &c., may be sent to the seaboard or across the sea, at a saving of many millions for the transportation of unmanufactured corn, wheat, and other heavy products. I have mailed to your address a copy of the census report on agriculture. Yours, very respectfully,

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 180 bbls. Ashes, 1,539 bbls. Flour, 89 bbls. and 497 bags Corn Meal, 440 bushels Corn, 1,560 bushels Oats, 30 bbls. Pork, 161 pkgs. Cut Meats, 570 pkgs. Lard, 43 bbls. Beef, and 16 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive and depressed. Pots, $9@$9 25; Pearls, $10 50@$10 75, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton to-day, 25,000 tons were disposed of by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., including 4,000 tons Chestnut, $7 05@$7 75; 6,000 tons Stove, $9 25@$9 37½; 3,500 tons Egg, $7 87½@$8 12½; 3,500 tons grate, $9@$9 87½; 2,000 tons Steamer, $9@$9 12½; and 6,000 tons Lump, $8 @$8 25 ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. The prices realized to-day, compared with those obtained at the November sale, indicated a general and material decline as follows: Stove, $1 37½; Chestnut, $1 82½@$2 12½; Egg, $1 50@$1 62½; Steamer, 37½c.@87½c.@$1 12½ ⅌ ton of 2,240 lbs. To-day's prices compare with those realized at the October sale thus:

Coal.	October.	December.	Decline.
Lump	$10 00 @$10 50	$8 00 @$8 25	$2 00 @$2 25
Steamb't	10 12½@ 10 20	9 00 @ 9 12½	1 07½@ 1 12½
Grate	10 62½@ 10 87½	9 00 @ 9 87½	1 00 @ 1 62½
Egg	10 62½@ 10 75	7 87½@ 8 12½	2 62½@ 2 75
Stove	11 37½@ 11 75	9 25 @ 9 37½	2 12½@ 2 37½
Chestn't	10 00 @ 10 12½	7 05 @ 7 75	2 37½@ 2 95

COFFEE—Rio has been in demand, and 2,600 bags have been sold on private terms. Most of the recent purchases of Rio have been on speculation. We quote: Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@24c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17½c.@20c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in fair request and steady. Middlings, 51c.@52c. ⅌ lb. Sales and resales, 3,850 bales. At the close the market was buoyant. The receipts at the port have been 91,844 bales since the 1st of December, and 406,564 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The week's exports of Cotton from this port have been 587 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Standards, 33½c.; Ludlow A, 28c.; Shetucket A, 24c.; Shetucket D, 22c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 50c.; Lonsdale, 40c.; Hill 4-4, 40c.; Hill 7-8, 37c. Prints—Amoskeag, 24c.; Allen, 24c.; American, 25c.; Briggs, 24c.; Freeman, 22½c. Delaines—Armures, 31c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c. Brown Drills—Standard, 35c. Corset Jeans—Naumkeag, 37½c.; Bates, 33½c. Ticks—York, 32 in., 65c.; York, 30 in., 55c. Stripes—Uncasville, dark, 35c.; Uncasville, light, 34c. Denims—Amoskeag, 55c.; Haymaker, 47½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, active demand; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L, 1¼ inch tapes, 20 to 40 hoops, 55c.@75c.; 3-inch wide, 20 to 40 hoops, 70c.@$1 10. The following dispatches have been received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston—Market very firm; fair demand. Providence—Trade dull; goods firm; 6-4 print goods firm at 20c. St. Louis—Trade very quiet; river still under ice blockade. Chicago—But little doing; stock generally well assorted. Louisville—Goods in fair demand; Standard Prints, 24c.@25c.; Sheetings, 32c.@33c. Cincinnati—Market generally quiet. Preparations for taking stock check business.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, and low grades have again improved slightly. Sales since our last 9,850 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 30@$7 80; very inferior to choice Extra State at $8 35@$8 85, chiefly at $8 40@$8 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 75@$9 15 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 30	@$7 80
Extra State	8 35	@ 8 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 40	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 75	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 90	@11 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 75	@15 50

Southern Flour is dearer; sales since our last 600 bbls. in lots at $9@$10 15 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is steadily improving; sales 350 bbls. Extra at $8 35@$11 40 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal has been in demand at $4 20@$4 30 for Western, $4 25 for Jersey, $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 225 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet, but held with increased firmness. Sales since our last 26,500 bushels, including White Canada at $2 50@$2 55, the latter rate for a lot of only 1,400 bushels old Amber Spring at $1 88@$1 90, the latter rate for a small lot of fair quality; (for choice new Amber Spring as high a price as $1 95 was refused;) and Amber State at $2 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn is gradually improving. Sales since our last 62,000 bushels at 92c.@95c. for unsound, and 96c.@97c. for sound mixed Western, and 95c. for poor to good Yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. For choice mixed Western an offer of 98c. ⅌ bushel was refused. Barley and Barley Malt continue dull. Oats in fair demand and buoyant. We quote: State at 62c.@63c.; Old Western at 60c.@62½c.; and unsound at 48c.@56c., ⅌ bushel. Rye has been quiet. Sales 1,700 bushels at $1 15 for Canada and $1 06@$1 10 for State, ⅌ bushel. The following statement shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water at Albany from the commencement to the close of navigation in the years indicated:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Canal opened	May 1.	April 30.	May 1.
Flour, bbls	1,560,800	1,198,000	1,014,000
Wheat, bushels	22,206,900	15,916,700	10,579,200
Corn, bushels	20,603,600	10,352,400	18,699,900
Barley, bushels	3,190,500	3,169,200	4,351,600
Malt, bushels	—	—	514,100
Oats, bushels	12,417,500	13,730,100	10,847,500
Rye, bushels	470,500	647,200	1,351,900
Beef, bbls	87,200	82,800	9,709
Pork, bbls	282,200	59,000	15,409
Bacon, lbs	3,711,600	580,000	1,273,100
Butter, lbs	5,171,500	1,450,000	1,839,400
Lard, lbs	20,776,100	2,966,000	2,002,200
Cheese, lbs	9,614,000	4,516,000	17,618,400
Wool, lbs	429,200	1,802,100	683,200

HAY—North River bale has been in demand and firm at 70c.@95c. for poor to choice, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at 25c.@65c. for new, and 10c.@45c. for one year old, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet at $1 70 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at $1@$1 07½ ⅌ gallon; Crude do. at $8@$8 25. Resin at $6 37½@$20 ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 58@$1 60; Bleached do. at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 50; Unbleached do. at $2 60@$2 65; Lard Oil at $1 95@$2 10; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 44; Olive at $1 80 @$1 85, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate demand at 41c.@41½c. for Crude; 63c.@65c. for Refined in bond; and 82c.@84c. for do. free, ⅌ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 100,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal:* 6,000 pieces 56x60, 17½c., to be made; 2,000 do. 56x60, 18c., on hand; 20,000 do. 60x64, 18¾c., to be made; 10,000 do. 60x64, 19c., to be made; 5,000 do. 60x64, 1‹¾c., to be made; 12,000 do. 64x66, 19c., early in the week, to be made; 15,000 do. 64x64, 19½c., to be made; 14,000 do. 64x64, 19¾c., to be made; 6,000 do. 64x64, 20c., on hand; 3,000 do. 44x44, 38 inches wide, light, 21c.; 7,500 do. 64x64, 25c., 34 inches, up to July. Goods are very firm; 64x64 are held at 20c. Sales for the last week have been from 19c.@20c. There would be plenty of buyers at 19½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand, chiefly to fill maturing contracts, and prices have advanced, especially for "cash pork," which has not been freely offered. Sales since our last of 8,700 bbls., in lots, at $29 25@$29 75, closing at $29 68¾, cash, and $29 25 regular, for Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime Mess; $31 75@$32 for new Mess; and $23 75@$24 25 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also made of 525 bbls. New Mess, January, February and March delivery, sellers' options, at $29@$30 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@16c. for Hams; sales 214 pkgs. Bacon has been held at an advance of ½c.@¾c. ⅌ lb., and has been lightly dealt in. Dressed Hogs continue dull and heavy at 12½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Lard is firm; sales 600 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@19¾c; also 1,900 tcs. January delivery, sellers' option, at 18c.@18¾c., 18c. and 17½c., respectively, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in demand at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 540 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet but firm at $35@$40 for Prime Mess, and $40@$45 for India Mess; sales reported of 300 tcs. Beef Hams are quiet; 225 bbls. State and Western were sold at $32 50@$37, the latter rate for very choice ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 28c.@42c. for poor to prime, and 43c.@55c. for fancy to extra State, and 20c.@35c. for Western ⅌ lb. Cheese is dull, at 13c.@19c. for poor to very choice ⅌ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	38 @55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ⅌ lb	35 @55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ⅌ lb	41 @42
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ⅌ lb	36 @38
Orange and Sussex Dairies—firkins, ⅌ lb	41 @42
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ⅌ lb	38 @40
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb	38 @40
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ⅌ lb	38 @40
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ⅌ lb	28 @33
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ⅌ lb	34 @38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb	28 @32
Michigan and Indiana—fair to good, ⅌ lb	28 @32
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ⅌ lb	28 @32
Common Western—firkins, ⅌ lb	22 @24
Canada Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb	28 @37
Roll Butter—good to fine, ⅌ lb	30 @38

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18½@19
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17¾@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16 @17
Farm Dairies—common	15 @16
Orange County—flat skimmed	14 @18

SUGARS—Have been more freely offered, and prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been confined to small lots, including Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. We quote fair to good grocers' Sugars 12½c.@13c.; fair to good refining do. at 11½c. @11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been inactive at 14c.@18½c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last 11,000 lbs. at 16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 116,000 lbs. at 13¾c.@14½c., and 6,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has declined to $2 28 ⅌ gallon; sales, 75 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 517 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.@2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 10,000 bushels Wheat 4½d. ⅌ bushel; 50 bales Sea Island Cotton at ⅝d.; also, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton at ⅝d. ⅌ lb. For London, 8,000 bushels Oats at 4d. ⅌ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List,* have been as follows: A Br. bark, 280 tons, to Liverpool, Petroleum at 5s. 1½d.; one, 591 tons, from Apalachicola to Liverpool, Cotton ⅜d.; a Br. brig, 133 tons, to Dublin, Grain 5s. 6d.; a Prus. bark, 348 tons, to Antwerp, 2,500 bbls. Petroleum 5s. 9d.; a brig to Marseilles at a round sum; a Bre. bark, 3,500 bbls., to Montevideo, Lumber -15, and Measurement Goods 15c. ⅌ foot; a Br. brig, 1,200 bbls., to Brazil and back, $3,000, half gold; a Br. brig, 261 tons, to Neuvitas and back, Sugar 55c.; one, 290 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar 60c., and Molasses, under deck, $6; a schr, 142 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,300, half gold; a Prus. brig, 280 tons, 2,200 bbls. Flour, to Bahia or Rio Janeiro; a Br. brig, 225 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, a brig, 178 tons, to Cardenas, and a bark, 400 tons, to Matanzas, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

All trade is dull in consequence of the stormy weather. FLOUR dull, at unchanged prices. WHEAT dull; sales of 3,000 bushels, at $2 33@$2 35 for Red, and $2 60@$2 70 for White. CORN firm at 82c. for New Yellow, and 87c. for Old. WHISKY dull at $2 33.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27, 1865.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President, Aldermen Flynn, Gedney, Jeremiah, Kelly, Masterson.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION.

TUESDAY, December 26, 1865, }
Two o'clock P. M. }

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Green, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—21.

(Councilman Hagerty was here called to the chair.)

The minutes of December twenty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman Fitzgerald—

Petition of Terence McGuire for permission to set curb and gutter stones and flag sidewalk in front of his property, southeast corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh-street.

In connection therewith Councilman Fitzgerald presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Terence McGuire to set curb and gutter stones and flag the sidewalk in front of his property, on the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Third-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Keenan—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. Shea to keep a stand for the sale of fruit in front of number forty-two Nassau-street, she having obtained the consent of the occupant of the store, this permit only to remain in force during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Levy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then adopted.

By Councilman Kenney—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Charles McDougal to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and forty-eight Stanton-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the name of Lemuel Graham, residing at number twenty-seven Broome-street, be added to the list of blind persons.

Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Leavy moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments of the Board of Aldermen, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Nathaniel M. Freeman, Clerk of the Consistory and Treasurer of the Prospect Hill Reformed Dutch Church, for the sum of four hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty-six cents, to be applied by said Freeman to the payment of an assessment upon the property of said church, for regulating and grading Third-avenue from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, together with the interest that may have accrued since the confirmation of said assessment, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was carried.

And the paper was then laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to George Braker to receive, deliver and exhibit goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and twenty-five Bowery, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to E. S. Stephenson to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number ninety-one and a half Wall-street, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal proceedings immediately upon the passage of this resolution, for widening and extending Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map hereto annexed, made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, December twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and which forms part of the resolution; said streets, when so opened and extended, to be known and designated as New Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Houghtalin—

Resolved, That Charles-street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets, be hereafter designated and known as Van Ness-place.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brinkman—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to John O'Dea, number one hundred and forty-one Bowery, to exhibit goods in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report in favor of repairing piers numbers nineteen and twenty, East River.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, vetoing resolution and ordinance to fence vacant lots on the south side of Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was received, laid on the table for ten days, and directed to be printed at length in the Corporation papers.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Petition of Bridget Kennedy, blind, to be placed on the list of blind persons.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That lamp-posts be placed and lamps lighted in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. M. J. Jarvis to place a show-case in front of number nine hundred and seven Broadway, close by the door, on the north side, to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby granted to Kraft Brothers to keep a show case on sidewalk in front of their premises number two hundred Third-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Neely, on the corner of Great Jones-street and the Bowery, to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of said premises, said permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That James Dermody, residing at number two hundred and twenty-three West Forty-first-street, be placed on the list of blind persons, and receive the fifty dollars voted to blind persons by the Common Council.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Hugh Luney, residing at number four hundred and four Ninth-avenue, be placed on the list of blind persons entitled to receive a donation of fifty dollars each from the city.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to James Miller, residing at number five hundred and twenty-two Broadway, to keep a sign outside of his door, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the name of Catherine De Shay, who resides at number one hundred and fifty-one Hammond-street, be added to the list of blind persons and to receive the sum of fifty dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to C. S. Dennis & Company to receive and deliver goods in front of their premises, number two hundred and fifty Washington-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to pay to each blind person who is entitled to receive the donation of fifty dollars directed by the Common Council, said sum of fifty dollars on presentation of the application being indorsed by the Alderman of the Aldermanic District, and by two of the Councilmen of the Councilmanic District.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Resolved, That the name of Jeremiah Collins, who resides at number forty-five West Thirteenth-street, be added to the list of blind persons to receive the sum of fifty dollars.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, referred to the Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalk, commencing at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, and extending one hundred and twenty-five feet along said street, be flagged and reflagged, and the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Petition of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Fire Department, for ground in Burling-slip on which to erect an engine-house, and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Metropolitan Fire Department to occupy Burling-slip, for the purpose of erecting a building for the accommodation of a steam fire-engine, on a line twenty-five feet on Front-street, in the centre of the line between north and south corners of said slip, and running eastward seventy-five feet, such permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Spring-street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southerly side of Thirty-seventh-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and on the northerly side of said street, from the Second-avenue to the East River, be flagged and reflagged the full width, where necessary, and that the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, where necessary, in said street, on both sides, between the First and Second avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a pier at the foot of Seventieth-street, North River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of Mrs. Drake Mills, President of the Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied to the above institution, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Lewis and Brown to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, corner of Front-street and Coenties-slip, said permission to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Owen Keenan to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers one hundred and ten and one hundred and twelve Norfolk-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to James Boyle, numbers twenty-two and twenty-four Mangin-street, to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Hiram Anderson to exhibit goods in front of his premises, numbers ninety-nine and one hundred and three Bowery, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That Irving-place, from Fourteenth-street to Gramercy Park, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Twenty-eighth-street, from Madison to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, and the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby given to Dr. R. H. Westervelt to place a small block of marble on the curb-stone used as a sign, in front of his premises, number eight hundred and fifty-two Broadway, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Veto message from His Honor the Mayor of resolution increasing the salary of the Second Assistant Clerk Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-three, resolution adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof.)

Which was concurred in, notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor, two-thirds of all the members elected voting in favor thereof, as follows:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Green—3.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Second-avenue, from Houston to Fortieth-street, and Third-avenue, from Twenty-sixth to Fortieth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of William Walsh and Patrick Feeny, respectively, for two hundred dollars for extra services rendered the Common Council, and charge the ame to its proper appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for engrossing, mounting and framing resolutions passed relative to the death of Robert T. Haws and Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to complete the monument to the soldiers in Calvary Cemetery, in accordance with the plan and specification of the Finance Committees of the Aoards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and he is hereby empowered to draw his requisitions on the Comptroller, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay said requisitions, for the expense thereof, provided the said expense shall not exceed the sum appropriated for that purpose by chapter six hundred and forty-six, of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a stand of colors be procured and presented to the Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, the same to be done under the direction of the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council, and that the sum of eight hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated therefor, said sum to be charged to City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome, for the sum of five hundred dollars as compensation for extra services and expenses incurred for the Mayor and Common Council for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to the appropriation of City Contingencies, or any appropriation having a balance sufficient to pay the same.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and pay the bills for refreshments furnished to the Board of City Canvassers for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, upon said bills being certified as correct by the Chairman and Secretary of the said Board of City Canvassers, and charge the same to the appropriation of election expenses.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the owners of property in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, to regulate and grade, set curb and gutter stones, and flag the sidewalk, the same to be done at their own cost and expense, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the owners of property in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, to pave said street, at their own cost and expense, under the direction of the Croton Board.

Which was laid over.

Petition of James Clancy for two hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse, and resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Clancy for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, in full for loss of horse, caused by said horse falling through the rotten planking of the pier foot of Harrison-street, while being used in removing goods from the pier, on the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Bill of C. Miller, amounting to one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for erecting platform and stands at Union-square for military review, on Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(By Board of Aldermen, December twenty-six, ordered to be paid.)

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby granted to Thomas McEneny, to stand on the southwest corner of Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Saturday evening, to sell willow-ware and baskets, he having permission from the owner of the property.

Councilman Leavy moved that said resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets.

Which was lost.

The paper was then laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of five hundred and eighty-two dollars, to be in full payment for the annexed bill for refreshments, crape, &c., furnished on the occasion of the funeral of Colonel Matthew Murphy, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the L on the south side of Pier number Thirty-six, North River, be widened seventy feet on the easterly side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Kane, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Parochial School in Fourteenth-street, near avenue A, for the sum of five thousand dollars, as a donation in aid of their fund for building a new school-house; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Moore, Treasurer, for the sum of forty-seven dollars, being the amount of assessment against the property of the Sisters of Charity in East Broadway.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel A. Hills, one of the petitioners annexed, for the sum of eighty-one dollars and ten cents, to be as a donation, to be applied by said Hills in payment of the annexed bill of taxes imposed upon the Congregational Church of Harlem, as therein described, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of each of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the present year, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered; the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant for the sum of four hundred dollars in favor of Michael Reynolds, as a donation for loss of horse from Pier Number Fifty-seven, East River, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over,

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Jonas Sparks, President of the Board of Trustees of the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, for the sum of four hundred and seventy-four dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of an assessment levied against the property of said church, situated on the northerly side of Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the construction of a sewer in said street, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fortieth-street, from the First to the Second avenues, be regulated, graded, the curb and gutter stones set and sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre thereof, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the pier at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, East River, be put in complete and thorough repair, without any unnecessary delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Charles Baulch for the sum of one hundred dollars for services rendered to the Joint Committee appointed to celebrate the Fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as Sergeant-at-Arms, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies."

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have steps placed at the intersection of Broadway and Eighty-fourth-street, forthwith, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, the same to be taken from the appropriation for Roads.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee of Finance in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Abraham Depew, for the sum of two thousand dollars, to be in full for damages sustained by him in consequence of an alteration in the grade of Fifty-fourth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and Bloomingdale road, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Richard L. Conklin, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be in full compensation for loss of horse, occasioned by injuries received by the caving in of a curbstone in Broadway, opposite Murray-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, from the Sixth to the Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Message from His Honor the Mayor vetoing preamble and resolution as follows:

Whereas, The edition of the compilation of the ferry leases and ferry grants, made and published in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by authority of the Common Council, is now and for some time has been exhausted, and inasmuch as the work was of great value as a matter of reference, and is almost indispensable, when treating of the subject of such ferry leases and railroad grants, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Council be and he is hereby authorized and directed to compile and cause to be published under his supervision and direction, two thousand five hundred copies of all ferry leases and railroad grants made by the Corporation of the City of New-York, or the Legislature of the State, now in full force and effect.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Koster—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be and they are hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the City of New-York, to procure for and present to the Sixth Regiment, New-York State National Guard, a stand of regimental colors, and the sum of eight hundred (800) dollars is hereby appropriated for the payment of the same, the amount to be charged to the appropriation for "city contingencies."

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hagerty—

Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed in front of number one hundred and twelve Willett-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

And the same was directed to be sent to the board of Aldermen for concurrence.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman —— moved that the Special Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Edward Van Ranst for the sum of two hundred and thirty-two (232) dollars, being the amount of said bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that when the obard adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Councilmen and the President of the Board of Aldermen, each for the sum of one thousand dollars, for services rendered as Commissioners of Health, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the salary of the Clerk to the Superintendent of Markets, in the Bureau of Markets, Comptroller's office, be and the same is hereby increased to fifteen hundred dollars per annum, said increase to take effect from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to lease, on behalf of the city, to the Nursery and Child's Hospital of the City of New-York, for the annual rent of one dollar, for so long a time as the same shall be employed as a home for illegitimate children and a lying-in asylum, the lots of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate at the southeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-first-street, between property of the Corporation leased in like manner to the said Nursery and Child's Hospital, and that said lessee be authorized to hold said property free and clear of all taxes and assessments, except that the two rooms of the said building now occupied by the Northeastern Dispensary shall continue to be occupied until the further order of the Common Council; and be it further

Resolved, That the small gore of land lying south of said buildings be and is hereby granted to the same petitioners as a play-ground during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

The President moved that the rules of the board be suspended for the purpose of taking up general orders.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The President called up General Order number three hundred and sixty, being a report of Committee on National Affairs in favor of adopting resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benjamin F. Brady for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, in payment for rent of premises, services and other expenses attending the free exhibition of Archbishop Hughes' Memorial, the same having been done by the order of the Special Committee on the same, and that the said amount be taken from the appropriation for city contingencies.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Fitzgerald, Cook—15.

Negative—Councilmen Hagerty, Brinkman, Patterson, Leavy, Green, Reilly—6.

Subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Councilman McGrath called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-five, being report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. P. Morrough, Treasurer of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and six dollars and six cents, ($1,806 06,) to enable him to pay assessments and taxes on said property, and charge the same to the account of Donations.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, Leavy, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—19.

Negative—Councilman Patterson, Green—2.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-seven, being resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the salaries of the messengers in the Department of Finance be and the same are hereby fixed at the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to take effect from and after the passage of this resolution.

Councilman Leavy moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Which was lost.

The resolution was then lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Patterson, Leavy, Green—4.

Councilman Joyce moved that such unfavorable vote be reconsidered.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan called up General Order number three hundred and seventy-five, being preamble and resolution by Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Whereas, A resolution was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, by the Board of Councilmen, December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and approved by the Mayor, December thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, authorizing the Street Commissioner to erect a partition across the hallway of the City Hall, adjoining the Mayor's office, for the use of the Mayor, at a cost not exceeding the sum of five hundred dollars, and

Whereas, Such amount is insufficient to pay the bills incurred in the performance of said work, and the Comptroller not being justified in auditing the same, therefore be it

Resolved, That an additional appropriation of fifteen hundred and eighty-six dollars and fifty-eight cents be and the same is hereby made for the payment of bills of Waite and Hamin for five hundred and fifty-two dollars; Andrew J. Fisher for four hundred and fifteen dollars and fifty cents, and Lewis Carpenter for six hundred and nineteen dollars and eight cents, and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same from the appropriation set apart for the "Construction and Repairs of Public Buildings."

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, O'Callaghan, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—18.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Green, Smith—3.

Councilman Brinkman called up General Order number three hundred and sixty-two, being resolution of Board of Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Horatio N. Parker, for the sum of two hundred and twenty dollars and thirty-seven cents, being for services rendered as a Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public, in administering affidavits of firemen's exemptions, as appears by reference to the books in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council from the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight to one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, inclusive, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for City Contingencies.

(By Board of Councilmen, December twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, amended by adding after the word "cents" the words, "and James A. Early for the sum of two hundred dollars".)

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Hayes, Koster, Kenney, Brinkman, Brady, Houghtalin, McGrath, Smith, O'Callaghan, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald, Cook—17.

Negative—Councilmen Patterson, Leavy, Green, Russell—4.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

The President moved that the board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Hayes, Brinkman, Patterson, Houghtalin, Leavy, Smith, O'Callaghan, Cook—9.

Negative—Councilmen Robinson, Stacom, Hagerty, Koster, Kenney, Brady, McGrath, Russell, Joyce, Reilly, Fitzgerald—11.

The President moved that the unfavorable vote on General Order number three hundred and sixty-two, being resolution of Board of Aldermen to pay Horatio N. Parker for services rendered as a Commissioner of Deeds, be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

The President then renewed the motion to adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon, the President pro tem. declared that the board stood adjourned till Wednesday, the twenty-seventh instant, two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

DRY GOODS!

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
UNION ADAMS',
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

SHIRTS,
COLLARS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
FANCY
TIES,
STOCKS,
SCARFS
CROQUET
STOCKINGS,
CARDIGAN
JACKETS,
SCARLET
CASHMERE
SHIRTS AND
DRAWERS
ROBES,
CANES,
SHAWLS,
UMBRELLAS
CAPS,
HOODS,
GAITERS,
MUFFLERS.

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER.

Late NOVELTIES, from LONDON and PARIS, will be added to the stock upon the arrival of every steamer.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS! HOLIDAY PRICES!
HOLIDAY PRESENTS! HOLIDAY PRICES!
GREAT CLEARING SALE
AT
DAVIDSONS'
BOWERY CLOAK-STORE.

Basques worth $15 00 Reduced to $12 00.
Basques worth $18 50 Reduced to $15 00.
Basques worth $25 00 Reduced to $18 50.

Sacques worth $13 Reduced to $10.
Sacques worth $16 Reduced to $12.
Sacques worth $20 Reduced to $16.

Circulars worth $13 00 Reduced to $10 00.
Circulars worth $16 50 Reduced to $12 00.
Circulars worth $20 00 Reduced to $15 00.

VELVET BASQUES!
VELVET SACQUES!!
VELVET CIRCULARS!!!
SELLING OFF AT COST
SELLING OFF AT COST!

DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
BOWERY CLOAK-STORE, Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
FRENCH FANCY BALMORAL SKIRTS.
We have just received per *Scotia* another
IMPORTATION
of the above, consisting of the most elegant and recherche assortment
OUT OF PARIS.
Among them are some beautiful
WHITE CASHMERE AND ALPACA,
VERY DRESSY.
BLACK CASHMERE AND ALPACA,
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED.
FANCY STRIPES, in all possible kinds. Elegantly got up
WHITE MUSLIN SKIRTS,
plain, tucked and embroidered, at prices that will astonish our lady customers. We can sell them at less than the material would cost here.
Another importation of our celebrated
FRENCH COTILLE AND EMBROIDERED CORSETS,
in Ladies and Misses,
ALL SIZES.
Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., &c., &c.
The trade supplied on liberal terms.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
BLACK SILK EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
VERY ELEGANT
and comfortable for the Winter, at
GAYNOR'S,
No. 765 Broadway.

1865. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1866.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT, JUST RECEIVED,
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT
VERY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
CURTAIN MATERIALS
OF ALL STYLES.
R. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 BROADWAY

AT MOORE'S NO. 293 GRAND-ST.
CORSETS,
AND
SKIRTS
of the most approved styles and shapes. Ladies wishing to appear to the best advantage on New-Year's day—perfect in form, easy and graceful in movement—should at once procure a pair of our much admired CORSETS, and one of our graceful and perfect formed trail SKIRTS.
MOORE'S, No. 293 Grand-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
RICH, FANCY AND BLACK SILK SCARFS,
KID, DOGSKIN AND BEAVER GLOVES,
NECK-TIES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS,
HOSIERY, AND UNDER GARMENTS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS, FINE SHIRTS,
THREE AND FOUR-PLY LINEN COLLARS,
At retail by GEO. M. TRACY, No. 101 William-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Steel, Gilt and Jet Goods, Work-boxes, Money-boxes, Glove-boxes, Watch-stands, Portmonnaies, Pocket-knives, and a great variety of fancy goods, at low prices. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of CHILDREN'S CLOAKS and SUITS, dresses, sacks, shawls, corsets, chemises, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, spencers, babies' caps, &c. Ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes, ready-made under-garments and ruffled skirts. Varieties of ladies' and misses' sets and handkerchiefs. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table and bed linen, silk and cotton embroideries, braiding made to order, stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

EMPRESS KIDS REDUCED TO $1—The best assortment of gloves in the city; ladies' and children's under-garments. fancy hosiery, scarlet and white cloth and Ringwood gloves, Sontags, waists, hoods, nubias, gaiters, mittens, &c. ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.
HAPPY NEW YEAR!
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, NOVELTIES,
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY LACE GOODS, NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
HAPPY NEW YEAR.
FOR NEW YEAR.
THE BALANCE
OF OUR
TOYS AT COST
TOYS, AT COST
GAMES, AT COST
AND
CHRISTMAS
GOODS
AT
COST.
TOYS AT COST (11 times)
GAMES AT COST (18 times)
Also,
Splendid assortment Ladies', Gent's and Children's WHITE AND PARTY COLOR KID GLOVES, BEST QUALITY, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, near 14th-st.

25 PER CENT.
REDUCTION
ON FINE
WINTER CLOTHING,
TO ORDER
AND
READY MADE.
AT NO. 566 BROADWAY,
East side, corner of Prince-st., opposite
Ball, Black & Co.'s store.
J. W. McKINLEY.

READ WHAT BARNUM SAYS:
"Advertising is to a GENUINE ARTICLE what manure is to land, it
LARGELY INCREASES THE PRODUCT."
So with DRY GOODS.
He who sells them cheap and gives his
CUSTOMERS BARGAINS,
CAN SAFELY ADVERTISE THEM.
Hence we say, when you want bargains in
DRESS GOODS, black and colored ALPACAS,
MERINOS, PARAMATTAS, PRINTS,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, MUSLINS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, DELAINES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, HOSIERY,
SHIRTS and DRAWERS, &c., &c.,
Be sure and go to
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
ESTABLISHMENT,
At No. 296 Canal-st.,
Under the Brandreth House.
PARISIAN VELVET CLOAKS,
the latest novelties.
OPERA CLOAKS,
and the largest assortment in the United States of all kinds of
WINTER CLOAKS,
in elegant styles, at
ADOLPH NEW.
No. 296, the first store in Canal-st., No. 296.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
THEY HAVE ADVANCED TEN CENTS A YARD.
We anticipated this advance, bought largely, and intend to sell them without any change in our prices.
NO ADVANCE AT FOSTER BROTHERS'.
NO ADVANCE AT FOSTER BROTHERS'.
REMEMBER, NO ADVANCE IN MUSLINS AT
FOSTER BROTHERS', No. 272 Bleecker-st.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TOYS, TOYS, TOYS,
And Holiday Presents, at FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR, No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st. French and Spanish spoken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.
THE ANNULAR DRILL COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work. The simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine renders it superior to anything in use for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and rock blasting. The machines can be used by steam, horse or hand power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles. For further particulars, inquire at the office, or address J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS AND SAFES,
PATENTED DEC. 15, 1863,
adopted by the United States Treasury Department, and now in use at the Treasury at Washington, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago and numerous other places. The cheapest articles in use, giving the greatest amount of security. Manufactured by
GEO. R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO.,
Excelsior Iron Works,
No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.
N. B.—Patent Rights for sale.

NOTICE.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S }
RELIEF ASSOCIATION, }
NO. 76 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865. }

Notice is hereby given that no person professing to be an agent of this association is entitled to credence, unless furnished with a commission dated since March, 1865.
FRAN. GEO. SHAW, President.
JOS. B. COLLINS, Treasurer.
GEORGE CABOT WARD, Rec. Sec'y.

THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION—Having added to its board a Committee on Correspondence and Organization, the ladies of that committee will be found at Room No. 22 Bible House, where they will be glad to receive the letters or visits of members of auxiliary societies in the country.
Miss ELLEN COLLINS,
Mrs. S. WEIR ROOSEVELT,
Mrs. JOSEPH SAMPSON,
Mrs. GEO. J. CORNELL,
Mrs. CHAS. R. LOWELL, Jr.,
Miss SARAH HITCHCOCK,
Miss FANNY RUSSELL.

CUMBERLAND COAL FOR BLACKSMITHS, superior quality, now discharging from schooner NORTHERN LIGHT, foot of Market-st., East River, for sale by AARON SWARTS, No. 90 East Broadway.

1,000,000 CIGARS AT LESS THAN present cost to manufacture; prices from $15 to $100 a thousand. O. CHEEKS, Agent New-York Cigar Manufacturing Company, No. 94 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.
Families can be accommodated with board at moderate rates.
W. N. DOTY, Proprietor.

BOARD AND A MOTHER'S FULL PROtection can be had for two orphans wishing to join the advertiser's daughter in taking daily lessons on the piano, harp and singing from a professor of the highest standing. Address D. T. D., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD (permanent) for a gentleman and wife; location must be between 4th and 40th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; best city references given and required. Address W. B., Box No. 44 New-York Post-office.

CHILDREN FROM RESPECTABLE families can obtain board, instruction and a pleasant home in a family school in New-Jersey. Terms from $3 to $4 per week; location healthy; responsible city reference given. Address INSTRUCTION, Matawan, N. J.

34 WEST TWENTY-NINTH-STREET.—Pleasant furnished parlor and extension; also rooms for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6. House convenient to cars and stages.

JERSEY CITY.—A SECOND STORY FRONT room to let with board, to a gentleman and wife; also a room for a gentlemen, at No. 32 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

A SMALL FRONT ROOM FOR ONE gentleman. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated, and now administer 200 gallons of gas per day, having given it to 8,705 patients, without the first failure or injury from the gas. Practice makes perfect. Office—No. 19 Cooper Institute.

DO NOT HAVE YOUR TEETH EXtracted without using DR. HOYT'S ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, as it is the only method by which you are freed from the necessity of reinhaling the impure air, or carbonic acid gas, from your own lungs. Dr. H. has extracted thousands of Teeth with perfect success. Only office No. 829 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.
One of the best cotton farms in the cotton belt, 1,750 acres, in Brooks County, Ga., near Quitman, on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad; 1,000 acres hammock land, of which 550 cleared; balance heavy timber; all necessary buildings; health unsurpassed; mill on the place.
C. S. GAULDIN, Quitman, Ga.
For full particulars and terms apply to
SALOMON, ROOT & CO., Commercial Building,
No. 42 Broadway.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Back veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.
The Lehigh and Mahonoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.
The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired.
For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

COUNTRY PLACE AND FRUIT FARM.—Will be offered at public vendue, on the first day of January next, a very desirable property in the Musconetcong Valley, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, three hours from New-York. Consists of 104 acres of excellent limestone land, not surpassed for fertility in the State; handsome modern gothic house, large barn buildings, tenant-house, &c., erected three years ago, with great study of convenience, beauty and durability. Ten acres of thrifty fruit, embracing dwarf and standard pears, peach orchard, vineyard, strawberries, &c. Situation and scenery magnificent, and climate very healthy. The whole laid out by present owner for a model country place in every particular. For further description inquire of C. W. OPDYKE, Nos. 36 and 38 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM AND RESIDENCE OF Edward Griffin, Esq., at Quogue, L. I., containing 400 acres, 100 cultivated, the balance woodland. It is pleasantly situated, and is a desirable and healthy location for a Summer residence, with superior advantages for seabathing, boating, fishing, gaming, &c., on the great South Bay. Also a large trout pond. House contains 13 rooms; good barn, ice-house, and the usual farm buildings. Price $12,000. Inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a cottage house of modern construction and arrangement, situated one mile from the depot at Rye, near the Sound shore, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and the whole property is in order and fitted for a gentleman's residence. For permits of admission, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—A first-class 3-story brick house, with full sized lot, on Willow-st., Brooklyn, 8 minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall street ferries; hot and cold water, bath, and all modern improvements, and in splendid order; furniture, which is of best quality, can be purchased, if desired. Apply to DAVENPORT & FANNING, Montague-st., next to Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN NEWark, N. J.; house three-story brick, with two-story wing; size of lot, 108 feet front by 218 feet deep; stable and coachman's house on rear of lot; terms to suit purchasers. For particulars apply to the owner, WM. B. MOTT, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A three-story brick house, No. 269 Union-st., Brooklyn; lot 22 by 100; house 22 by 50; high stoop, front basement; imitation of oak; range, wash-room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath and gas throughout; house in good order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF THE VALUABLE building lots located on the north side of 40th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; two lots, 34x100, and one, 32x100 feet. Ground rent, $9 per foot, front. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 374 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; lot 17 feet 6 inches by 90 feet; house, 17 feet 6 inches by 60 feet; rents for $500. Price, $4,500. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. O. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE PLOT of ground situated on the southwest corner of 2d-av. and 27th-st., 50 by 100 feet, together with three cottages thereon; terms easy; price $21,000. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 10 South-st.

DESIRABLE FARM—EIGHTY-TWO ACRES, near Boundbrook; excellent land, good buildings, fruit in abundance, well watered, healthy location. Price low; terms easy. JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, A LARGE AND valuable rolling mill in complete running order. Apply to SAMUEL MILLIKIN & CO., Agents, No. 159 Front-st.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY IN Maryland for sale. For particulars apply to the owner, R. HAINES ENGLAND, Brick Meeting House, Cecil County, Md.

DESIRABLE LOT IN 48TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., 25 feet by half of the block; Columbia College, old lease; can be had for a moderate bonus. Address Box No. 5,134 Post-office.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS, EACH 25x100 FEET, on the easterly side of Kent-av., between Rush-st. and Division-av., Williamsburgh. Apply to JAMES W. TRASK, No. 87 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 68 West 39th-st. Possession at once. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story attic and basement cottage, eligibly located in the pleasantest part of the village. Inquire of JOHN P. ELLIS, Agent, No. 71 John-st., New-York.

LEASE OF STORE, FIXTURES, AND stock of boys' clothing for sale, in Broadway, near 8th-st. Address CLOTHING, Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FACTORIES FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J., with steam power. Apply to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—STORE AND LOT NO. 215 WATER-st. Possession given first of May next. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND PARTS OF HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT—New frame house, (1 of 7,) No. 181 High-st., near Gold-st., with bath tub, patent heaters, &c.; rent $700 or will be sold on very easy terms for net cost; also to rent in floors of three rooms each, rent $15 monthly, two new three-story houses on Hampden-st., between Flushing and Park avs. Apply at High-st., to agent, between 1 and 2 o'clock, and at Hampden-st. from 11 to 1; or in New-York at No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, office No. 1.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—TO LEASE FOR FIVE or ten years, 24 acres of valuable brickmaking property, situated on a navigable stream between Keyport and Middletown Point. For particulars, address
JOSEPH MAGGS, Keyport, N. J.

TO LET—THE RESTAURANT BASEMENTS corner of 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av., 50x75, light on three sides, with four entrances, and partly furnished. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 46 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

STORE TO LET.—A FULL-SIZE STORE IN Murray-st., near Broadway, on a lease of three years; possession Feb. 1. Address Box No. 4,397 Post-office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE a nicely furnished parlor and two bed rooms, without meals. Apply at No. 14 10th-st., near 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN, A small house, in a good neighborhood; must have water and gas in house. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,564 New-York Post-office.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LAND
COLLECTION AND COMMISSION AGENCY
are in constant receipt of choice tracts of land throughout the South and Southwest; also, valuable mining properties,
MAKE COLLECTIONS on all parts of the country.
Pay especial attention to the sale and disposal of Southern products, and make advances on direct consignments.
MATTHEW H. BRIDGE, Manager,
No. 9 Broad-st., NEW-YORK CITY
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION:
Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, Ex-Gov. of Alabama.
Hon. A. W. RANDALL, First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington.
P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 58 Broadway.
Messrs. H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., Importers, New-York.
A. W. GREENLEAF, Esq., Banker, New-York.

COTTON IS KING!
HO! FOR COTTON PLANTING.
The best opportunity ever offered for obtaining good Cotton plantations is now presented through the great COTTON PLANTATION AGENCY, of Vicksburgh, Miss., office No. 2 Washington Block, Washington-st., Vicksburgh, where diagrams of the Mississippi River, with maps of the plantations on its banks, may be seen. The undersigned, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., having, by twenty-eight years of close observation, obtained an intimate knowledge of most of the plantations bordering, and in the vicinity of the Mississippi River, their productive capacity and exemption from inundation, from Napoleon, Ark., to Baton Rouge, La., comprising the best cotton region in the world; also a general acquaintance with the planters and planting interest; to those wanting cotton plantations, and capitalists desiring remunerating investments, he tenders his invaluable services. Address GEO. L. RECORD, Great Cotton Plantation Agency, No. 2 Washington Block, Vicksburgh, Miss.
N. B.—Several of the very best Cotton plantations on the river for sale and lease. G. L. RECORD.
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Dec. 6, 1865.
Refer to Ex-President Millard Fillmore, Buffalo, N. Y., or to Messrs. Morrison, Son & Hoyt, No. 327 Broadway, up stairs, New-York City.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NEW-PROVIDENCE, Bahamas, is now in the most thorough order for the accommodation of guests. Rooms can be secured by application to the manager, Mr. JAS. CARROLL, at Nassau.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.
REPORTS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
MESSAGES AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.
REPORTS OF COURTS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.
EUROPEAN NEWS IN FULL.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.
NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
POLITICAL AND GENERAL EDITORIALS.
LITERARY NEWS, SELECTIONS AND MISCELLANY.

Everything possible will be done to make the TIMES the most valuable and interesting Family Newspaper in the United States. Its price will remain unchanged, in spite of the fact that its size and contents have been increased one-fourth.

The following are the prices of the several editions, payable in all cases in advance:

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2

These prices are invariable. Club rates are discontinued. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY TIMES will be enlarged about the first of January.

☞ Subscriptions in clubs to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, sent before Jan. 1, 1866, will be received at the old club rates.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Characters by Messrs. C. M. Walcot, Mr. Harry Pearson, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. W. Waller, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. H. Cunningham, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. T. C. Gourlay; Mr. Davies, Mr. Jones, Mr. Thompson, Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Clara Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, GREEN BUSHES; or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, D. E. Ralton, J. Nunan, Geo. Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, Holmes, Barry, Neal, Rendle, &c., Misses Alice Placide, (first appearance at this theatre,) Mary Wells, &c., &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Geo. Holland, Young, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Graham, Pope, Ward, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Carman.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, ARRAH-NA-POGUE, THAT BLESSED BABY, and THE DUTCHMAN'S GHOST. Characters by the entire Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MOSE and SAM: Principal characters by Mr. Chanfrau and Miss Olive Logan.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE SNOW BIRD, JOCKO THE BRAZILIAN APE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM. Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts. THIS MORNING, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE; EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, DWANGEE, THE ARAB. Characters by Messrs. Daly, Hadaway, Jamieson, Wilton, Anderson, Mrs. Prior and Mrs. Jamieson. CIRCUS and the Living Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON. 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ICI PARLE FRANCAIS, BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LAST NAIL: Or, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. No. 201 Bowery. THIS AFTERNOON, Dec. 28, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE. Evening, PANTOMIME and CHRISTMAS HARLEQUINADE. Characters by Tony Pastor and the mammoth troupe.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY. 4th-av. and 23d-st. THIS DAY AND EVENING—PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway (Stewart's Block.) FARRER'S WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS—Facsimiles of the finest French pictures, by Meissonier, Gerome and others.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at this port of the steamships *City of Washington* and *Marathon* we have intelligence from Europe to the 14th inst. Gen. SCHOFIELD'S presence in the French capital continued to excite discussion. A "communicated" paragraph in the London *Observer*, hinting at the possible departure of MAXIMILIAN from Mexico was regarded with much uneasiness in France and England. Gov. EYRE, of Jamaica, has been suspended from office and a commission has been sent out to inquire into his conduct toward the negro population on that island. A Fenian leader has been sentenced to penal servitude for life. The death of King LEOPOLD of Belgium was the chief topic of discussion in English and Continental papers. A French paper contains a hint at the possible division of the little kingdom between England, France and Prussia; but it seems to be the general opinion that LEOPOLD II. will not be disturbed. There is little other Continental news of interest.

GENERAL NEWS.

Brazil news is to the 2d inst. from Rio Janeiro, by the steamer *North America*, which arrived yesterday. There had been no further fighting, but the Brazilian army was suffering much from sickness. The scheme of emigration from our late rebel States was being pushed forward. The agents of the affair had selected a site for a town near Araquara, in the Province of San Paulo, near the Rio Tiete, an important affluent of the Parana. We judge this location to be about four hundred miles west of Rio Janeiro. A tract of eight million acres of unoccupied public land had been selected, and the rush of Confederates was expected to begin forthwith. The location seems to be just under the tropic of Capricorn, corresponding to the latitude of Cuba. The birthday of the Emperor was fitly celebrated on the day the steamer left, on which occasion the Emperor released a number of prisoners. The Brazilian fleet was still at Corrientes, on the Parana.

Dates from Hongkong are to the 10th of October, by way of San Francisco. Foreign relations with China are as unsettled as ever, in consequence of the bad policy of Sir F. BRUCE. The steamer *Wanatoh* is said to have been captured by pirates while on the way from Shanghae to Foo-chow. Mounted banditti have been ravaging the country southeast of Pekin, and had plundered within 200 miles of the capital. The rebels had abandoned their last stronghold in the province of Kiangsi, and retreated to Fuhkien. A force of Mahomedan rebels in Shensi had surrendered, and were forthwith butchered without mercy.

The latest news from Japan states that the quarrel between the Tycoon and Prince NAGATO had been settled. A steamer was announced to sail direct from Yokohama to Suez with a cargo of silkworms' eggs.

We learn from Arizona that fighting is constantly going on between the white settlers and the restless Apaches. Twenty-eight white soldiers are reported missing, but their fate is unknown.

Later intelligence from Alexandria, Va., materially changes the reports published yesterday in relation to the riotous demonstrations in that city on Christmas Day. The Alexandria *Journal* says that much of the excitement was due to the large amount of whisky which was dealt out liberally to both whites and blacks early in the day, resulting inevitably in the collection of groups and crowds of the worst classes in the community, among whom altercations and collisions soon occurred, assuming more or less of a riotous character. The blacks were occasionally set upon, and their attempts at resistance and retaliation only aggravated the troubles. It is said that a company of colored people, while holding a holiday party, was attacked and dispersed. A dispatch to the *Evening Post* says that the riot originated with a party of ex-rebel soldiers paroling the streets, hurrahing for JEFF DAVIS and Gen. LEE, and attacking every negro they met. By one o'clock matters were looking so serious that the Mayor called on the military for assistance, and arrests were made so rapidly and effectively that quiet was soon restored.

The negroes of Virginia and North Carolina have seriously disappointed their "friends" (so-called) who have for weeks past been prophesying a general insurrection in the Southern States on Christmas Day. These ill-omened prophets said what they wished, not what they believed. The day has passed over, and the telegraph tells us that a more quiet observation of the day was never known. In spite of the ardent desire and covert attempts of white mischief-makers to get up some pretence for mobbing the blacks, all went off quietly, the colored people having behaved with the utmost circumspection. We are of the opinion that there were more brawling, drunken whites in this city last Monday than there were blacks in that condition in the States of Virginia and North Carolina together.

A very desirable reconstruction movement is exhibited in the energy which marks the reopening of the railroads throughout the Southern States, and the plans on foot for extending the old lines and establishing new ones. A dispatch from Kansas City reports that those representing the railroad interests of that section and Texas are in consultation to perfect arrangements for the rapid completion of the important road running from Kansas City to Galveston, and the lines which are to connect with it.

Both branches of the Legislature of Dakotah Territory were organized on the 5th inst., by the election of GEORGE STICKNEY, of Union County, as President of the Council, and G. B. BIGELOW, of Clay, as Speaker of the House of Representatives. The oath was administered to the members of the House by Hon. J. P. KIDDER. The message of Gov. EDMUNDS was delivered.

On Dec. 3, the steamer *Indian River*, formerly the *Clyde*, a successful blockade-runner, struck on the Indian River bar, Florida, and bilged. It is feared she will prove a total loss. The *Indian River* was fitted out in this port at great expense by a company, and was intended for the fishing business. She had on board a full crew of fishermen, a colony of forty-seven Germans, ice, a saw mill, &c., for the use of the company. A portion of the cargo was being taken off, and wreckers had been sent for, who were daily expected to arrive from Key West.

The attending physician upon Gov. CURTIN in Cuba writes that the Governor is rapidly recovering his health. His malady was a distressing pain in the spine. That pain has ceased, and the Governor has recovered the use of his limbs. It is supposed that he will return some time in January.

The newly-elected Senators from Colorado are on the way to Washington. They look for the early admission of the new State, its Legislature having complied with all essential requirements of the enabling act.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* makes the somewhat doubtful statement that a dispatch received from President JOHNSON states that the United States will rebuild the Mississippi levees.

The boiler of a distillery at Dubuque, Iowa, exploded yesterday ruining the building and killing the engineer. Most of the workmen were at dinner at the time.

There were only two homicides reported in Nashville yesterday; DICK DOBBS killed FAYETTE GODWIN, and one policeman mortally wounded a fellow guardian of the public peace.

Speaker COLFAX lectured last evening in New-Haven to a very large audience. He returned to this city in the night boat.

Capt. GEO. W. CUTLER, well-known as a poet, died on Monday in Washington City. He served with distinction in the Mexican war.

SEMMES, the pirate, whose arrest at Mobile we have recorded, is now on a gunboat en route to Washington, where he will be tried by naval court-martial.

The funeral of Gov. CORWIN took place at Lebanon, Ohio, on Christmas Day, and was attended by delegates from all parts of the State.

Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State, was on Christmas Day presented with an elegant gold watch by the clerks in his department at Albany.

The *Express*, a semi-weekly newspaper, formerly published at Cartersville, Ga., is about to be revived on a loyal basis.

We have Jamaica papers to the 14th inst. Everything was quiet throughout the island.

The flouring mill of JASPER & Co., at Hannibal, Missouri, was burned on the 26th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

At Police trials yesterday, before Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY, several officers were required to show that they were properly performing police duty at the time when burglaries were being committed on their respective posts, and every man was able to do this triumphantly. In one case it was proved that a Broadway firm have a trap-door which is seldom, if ever, fastened, and that the burglars, seizing opportunity while the policeman of that post was in another street, concealed themselves under the trap, then, forcing the cellar-door, packed up at leisure. Two burglaries were committed by thieves who entered halls of tenement-houses that are always open, and that gave them access to the rear windows of adjoining buildings. The Police Commissioners ask: is it reasonable to expect us, with only 2,500 men, to penetrate all these areas and discover burglars by climbing fences in rear yards or traversing roofs? The trials, of which there were ninety, were uncommonly entertaining. Mr. MCMURRAY, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, announces the closing of the subscription for the widow and child of the murdered policeman THOMAS WALKER. He has received $1,903 30, paid Mrs. WALKER $200 to meet her present necessities, and deposited the residue, $1,703 30, in trust in the Manhattan Savings Institution.

The Board of Education held their final meeting for the year last evening. The Finance Committee's annual report was received, showing that during the year the receipts have been $2,298,508 54, and the expenditures $2,337,856 62, leaving a residue of $39,348 08. A report increasing the janitors' salaries was adopted, and it was voted that after the completion of the present term of the evening schools they be discontinued, with a view to reorganization on a more efficient basis. The board thanked President MCLEAN for his uniform courtesy during the two years in which he has presided, and particularly for raising moneys for the payment of teachers and others on his own personal credit at a time when there was no money in the City Treasury, and, after listening to the President's neat reply, adjourned without day.

The Seventy-first Regiment N. Y. S. N. G. gave a grand reception to their numerous friends last evening at the New-York State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and gave a battalion drill for their benefit. The affair was a pleasing success, the spacious drill-room being crowded by a brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion. The new regimental band, under the leadership of Prof. DOWNING, made their debut on the occasion, and was most favorably received.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, Justice LEONARD presiding, judgments of divorce were granted in the cases of MARY OTT against JOHN OTT, and GEORGE BLUM against ANNA BLUM. In the former the wife has obtained a divorce from bed and board, on the ground of cruelty and neglect; in the other case the husband has obtained an absolute divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday adopted a resolution instructing the Street Commissioner to notify the gas companies that complaints are daily made about the quantity and quality of their gas, and to take some measures to obtain an adequate supply. A remonstrance was presented by Mr. LENT against the widening of Ann-street. Adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

At the monthly sale of Scranton coal yesterday, chestnut coal declined about $2 per ton; stove, $1 40; egg, $1 50; lump, $1; grate coal maintained its price. Since the October sale chestnut coal has declined $3 per ton; steamboat, $1; stove, $2; grate, $1; lump, $2.

The Government Funds advanced yesterday ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., and were in large demand. The Railways were pressed on *short* sales in the forenoon, but improved later in the day. Money easy at 6@7 ₩ cent. Gold dull at 145⅛@145¼. Exchange on London, 109¾ ₩ cent.

An improved inquiry prevailed yesterday for the principal kinds of domestic produce at, in some instances, firmer prices. Foreign merchandise was quiet and rather heavy. Freights were inactive, with 517 vessels of all classes in port.

Mr. Raymond's Speech.

In consequence of the errors and imperfections in the telegraphic report of Mr. RAYMOND'S remarks in Congress on the 21st, published in the TIMES of the 22d, we republish the full report of his remarks contained in the *Congressional Globe* of the latter date. A large portion of the time was devoted, as will be observed, to answering questions propounded by several gentlemen of the Union party who seemed to differ quite as widely from Mr. RAYMOND'S views as they do from the President's, and from the policy laid down in every State which elected the Union ticket in November last. Whether these questions indicate the course which these gentlemen intend to pursue in Congress, will probably become more apparent as the debate progresses. But we are quite confident that if the propositions of Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BINGHAM and others had been adopted as the doctrines of the Union party in this State last Fall, the Opposition would have elected their ticket by fifty thousand majority.

The North and the South—Their Future Relations.

Some people are very much afraid lest the fact of Congress declining to admit the Southern members immediately on the opening of the session, will have an unfavorable effect upon the reviving loyalty of the Southern people, and will tend to create new enmities and antagonisms in the Southern heart. Had the Senators and Representatives been admitted to their seats, unquestioned, on the first day—had the test oath been at once abolished or ignored—it is fancied that an immense stimulus would have been given to the growth of this Southern loyalty, and that the animosities of the past would have been quite forgotten in the enjoyments of the present.

Now, loyalty in its true sense, is not a thing of the character of Jonah's gourd, which sprang up in a night and perished in a night. We are too much accustomed to speaking of it as something which men may put off or put on at pleasure, as if it were a mere sentiment instead of a conviction. But in a country whose government and institutions are of the nature of ours, loyalty, in its essential being, is much more a matter of the intellect than of the feelings. It arises from an intellectual perception of the intrinsic excellence and fitness of the existing political order, and is sustained by an appreciation of the beneficent results that arise therefrom. It is thus of a much more solid and intelligent character with us, than it is in countries where it is based simply on a blind popular enthusiasm for an individual. But this also implies that with us it is less changeable and more enduring. Opinions that have no more stability than the feelings cannot be dignified with the title of convictions. An individual who was convinced five years ago that the Union and the constitution were wise, just and essential—who was convinced two years ago that they were foolish and vain—who is now again convinced of their wisdom and justice—and who, in two years from now, may entertain the conviction he had two years ago—is an individual who has no convictions on the subject at all worthy of the name. When, therefore, we are told that the originally loyal but lately disloyal and now again loyal people of the South, are in danger of falling once more into a condition of disloyalty, we can only say that it is not worth while paying much heed to the growth or decay of an article of this style.

But we do not believe that a blighting influence will fall upon the loyalty of the South by Congress making proper inquiries as to the claims and relations of those who have appeared as its representatives. We see no sign of any such thing thus far, and we observe no symptom of its approach. It would seem, on the contrary, that the Southern people have been led by it into greater reflection, and have had time for the consideration of some questions that it were as well to have considered and settled at once. They have seen that, though we are anxious as possible for the complete restoration of the Union, politically, we are not negligent or forgetful of those great questions which the war was fought to settle, and which we are determined to have brought to a satisfactory conclusion. They have learned that we will be guided by judgment as well as by generosity, and that no warmth of feeling will blind us to the high demands of justice and constitutional loyalty. We think that thus they have profited and will profit; and though we earnestly desire to see their Congressional representatives in their places at an early day, we desire them to come in upon such a footing that while the South will not be abashed, the North will not be abased.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the future political relations of the South with the government and with the North, will be on a truer, broader, more reliable, and more permanent basis than ever before. There are mutual understandings being effected upon many points that have been the cause of past differences, and the South is slowly adjusting itself to the laws of our national existence. It only requires a moderate amount of wisdom in the legislature and the administration to bring about a harmonious working of the national machinery in all its parts, and to secure its permanence.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—At the monthly sale of coal yesterday, prices declined from fifty cents to two dollars per ton. Speculators have held on to their stocks just as long as they were able, and now they are compelled to dispose of them for what they will bring. They supposed that long before this a brisk demand would have sprung up for fuel, but the open weather has disappointed them.

The general impression among buyers at the sale yesterday was that coal will certainly not be higher this Winter, and may, perhaps, be lower. Stove coal is now selling at $9 37½ per 2,240 pounds. Retailers are selling the same coal at $11 37½ per 2,000 pounds. The difference in weight nearly compensates them for the expense of bringing the coal to this city and screening it. Consequently they are making a profit of about $2 on every ton sold.

Copyright in the Works of Foreign Authors.

A case involving a question of copyright law of much interest to book publishers will be found in our columns this morning. It was decided by Judge SHIPMAN, in the Circuit Court of the United States, on a motion for an injunction and a receiver. The facts of the case, as set up in the complainants' bill, were briefly these: They alleged that in the bookselling trade there had sprung up a usage, or custom, or courtesy, by reason of which, if one firm prints a book which is not the subject of copyright, other booksellers refrain from publishing rival editions of the same book; that the defendant, Mr. HOUGHTON, of Cambridge, Mass., being the proprietor in this way of the "Household Edition" of the works of DICKENS, made an agreement with the complainants, SHELDON & Co., of this city, for the publishing and sale thereof together for a certain number of years, and under which the books had been sold until now, when the term was about to expire; and alleging that the "good will," as they termed it, of this publication was worth $30,000, they applied to the court for an order that a receiver be appointed, under whom the publication should be continued by the parties as heretofore until the final order of the court.

There was a question under the agreement whether the parties were made partners by it, but this question the Judge has not disposed of, but has decided the case on the assumption that there was such a partnership. On that assumption the court would appoint a receiver of partnership property if the partners themselves could not agree about it. In this case, there being nothing about which they were not agreed, except this alleged "good will," the Judge was brought directly to the question whether that was property at all; and he has come to the conclusion that it is not; that "good-will" property, so called, springs out of something tangible, some material property, while this interest, whatever it is, comes only from the courtesy of the book-publishing trade. This interest, therefore, not being property, it follows, of course, that there was nothing for a receiver to take, if appointed.

The effect of a contrary decision, as will be plainly seen, would be to give to the publisher who first brought out the works of a foreign author a *quasi* copyright in them. If there were established to be any such "usage of the trade," in the legal sense of the term, it would have a binding force, and could be enforced by the courts, or damages awarded for its breach. And the effect of this would be to give to any such publisher the same advantage in respect to the works of a foreign author which our own authors have in respect to their own works. But this advantage would be given to the publisher exclusively, and the foreign author would derive no benefit from it whatever.

It seems quite certain that no such advantage could ever be secured by statute. Congress might be prevailed upon to give a copyright for the works of foreign authors, but it would hardly be given for the benefit of publishers. This suit may be considered as an effort to accomplish such a result by a judicial decision, but in its present shape it has failed entirely.

The Jamaica Troubles and British Colonial Governors.

The announcement which comes to us by the European mail this morning, that Mr. EYRE has been suspended from his functions as Governor of Jamaica, and that a temporary successor has been appointed, will take no one who knows anything of British colonial appointments by surprise. British politicians, of any assured standing, have generally refused to serve as Colonial Governors, even in the larger dependencies. Lord SYDENHAM is the only exception that we can call to mind within the last quarter of a century. Military officers contemplating *half-pay;* Indian civil officials worn out by a fatal climate; needy sons of the English nobility; Parliamentary whippers-in and malleable colonial ministers are of the kind and class of British public men who graduate into colonial Governors.

Lord METCALFE was a worn-out Indian official before he went to Jamaica, twenty-five years ago, and he made a worse record in Canada subsequently. Sir JOHN COLBORNE, who was primarily responsible for the Canadian rebellion, by creating English Church Rectories in defiance of the local Legislature, was a convenient military tool. Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, who aggravated that rebellion, was a Tory scribbler. Lord SYDENHAM was an exception, and acting under the inspiration of Lord DURHAM'S report, did attempt some statesmanlike acts. Lord ELGIN, who also had some brains, was originally needy enough to be glad of the post at Jamaica, vacated by Lord (then Sir CHARLES) METCALFE. His subsequent career in Canada was a mixture of failure and success. Sir EDMUND HEAD brought to the same post simply the habits of a CHRISTOPHER CLUTTERBUCK. The present Governor of the colony is not supposed (by his warmest friends) to have any other qualification for the office than that of having been regularly present at divisions in the House of Commons when Whig votes were wanted by Lord PALMERSTON. He holds no Viceroy's Court, and knows as much about the politics of the colony as an average Lord-Lieutenant knows about the absentee system in Ireland. He has leave of absence from the colony now, and hardly appears to be missed.

Of the same class of *available* men were Mr. FRANCIS HINCKS, now in British Guiana, and Mr. DOMINIC DALY, both energetic Irishmen, and both promoted to unhealthy Governorships, which, moreover, they have filled with more or less regard to their own special record in the British Colonial office.

There is no appointment under the Crown so little to be coveted by men of any mark in British Imperial circles; and those who permanently retire from the office are compelled either to work for a living afterward in some party drudgery business, or to ask, as half a score of them did, the other year, for pensions to enable them to exist.

The British Colonial Governor, as a type of the more elevated expatriated officials, is the most miserable of beings. If he has strong will and straightforward purpose, he may make for himself some little local distinction. But as it so happens that his appointment is ordinarily due to his having *less* will than facility for adapting himself to the will of his Imperial masters, he fills his term, and there is the end of him, as far as his influence on the affairs of the world can be said to extend.

There are one or two great exceptions, no doubt; but, just as a wild counting-room boy is sent as supercargo to China; or just as a feeble-minded gentleman-commoner of Oxford is destined to a curacy, so does the unprovided patrician—minus force and brains—take rank as the immediate representative of the British Queen in her remoter and more unhealthy colonies.

This is the philosophy of Mr. EYRE'S unfortunate appointment. It is the philosophy of nearly every appointment made for the crown in the colonies. The dependencies are *shunned* by British statesmen, as if they were so many penal settlements. And this is one of the secrets of the London *Times'* indifference to the maintenance of the colonial connection, and its eager—we might say its indecent—haste to shake off the older colonies, and let them shift for themselves. England may govern Jamaica a few years longer by revoking the privileges of (so-called) local self-government extended to the Island. But no experience—even be it as practical, direct, and alarming as this Jamaica outbreak has furnished—can make the Queen's Ministers understand that sending an untraveled Englishman to another hemisphere, to govern a community he knows nothing about, is to court disaffection and revolt, and to tempt even men, who are naturally loyal, to insurrectionary deeds. Mr. EYRE, the suspended Governor of Jamaica, is, doubtless, as amiable a person as need be. His crime, in hanging up his subjects by the score, is one which has its origin in his deep-seated ignorance of anything pertaining to the human family beyond the hearing of Bow Bells. We should never for a moment question his personal amiability, even if Lord RUSSELL should order his decapitation, in addition to his suspension. We should simply say: "Here is another victim of insular conceit." The wonder is—looking to the class of Englishmen that undertake such tasks as Mr. EYRE undertook—that they survive even the inflation which comes of a colonial vice-royalty. They are fawned upon by the traditional local cliques. They must have uncommon strength of mind—after two months of a colonial residence—to resist the belief that they are absolute sovereigns. In view then of all this, we doubt if ex-Gov. EYRE has a less glorious record to show than any of his predecessors would have had in similar circumstances. And we should hope that his suspension will involve nothing more tragic than fell to the lot of such colonial satraps as Sir JOHN COLBORNE and Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD. The system is vicious; the administrators may be amiable enough.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE MEXICAN QUESTION.—The ordinary rubbish, in the shape of news, which we receive from Mexico, by way of New-Orleans, is not worth even a passing comment. We have to-day, however, a very important statement on Mexican affairs by the London *Observer*—a journal seldom astray on such matters. From that statement, it would appear that not only is the Empress CHARLOTTE bound to get out of Mexico, but that her liege lord, the Emperor, is anxious to follow. French influence, according to the *Observer*, is now vigorously employed to prevent this catastrophe. All we have to do here is to *wait.*

PROPHETIC.—The prophesied negro insurrections at various points south did not come off, it appears. In future would it not be well, in the past would it not have been fair, to announce disturbances among white men in the same spirit as that which suggested these forebodings? Then we should read, "Expected white riot in Mackerelville!" "An outbreak of New-Orleans white shoulder-hitters almost certain!" "A revolution inaugurated at the Pennsylvania coal mines!" "Everybody to be massacred by everybody else!" &c.

MR. COLFAX'S LECTURE.—It is hardly necessary to remind our readers that Speaker COLFAX will give an account of his "Overland Journey to the Pacific," at the Cooper Institute, this evening. Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, will preside.

HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., of Philadelphia, the veteran statist, will read an interesting paper on "The Resources of the United States," before the American Geographical and Statistical Society—a free lecture. See advertisement.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The tribulations of the French company may be said to have culminated last evening, when the merits of several new artists had to be ascertained and extenuated in that huge and desolate barn—the Academy of Music. The establishment is well enough for operatic purposes, but for the regular drama it is uncomfortable in point of size, and inadequate in every other respect. The abominable scenery of the place, (we refer to the stock scenery); the atrocious stage furniture; the mean and inelegant appearance of the stage—for the Academy has not yet arrived at the dignity of a carpet; the drummy reverberation of the voice as it ascends the gloomy and uninhabited heights of the family circle and amphitheatre—these and a dozen other defects may indeed be expected to paralyze the best efforts of an artist. Fortunately Messrs. JUIGNET and DRIVET have a theatre of their own in process of erection. The necessity for playing at the Academy is purely temporary, and extends only to another performance on Saturday night.

Notwithstanding every disadvantage, there was an agreeable performance of two popular pieces, "Bataille de Dames" and "La Fille de Dominique." Those who were fortunately near enough to hear and see, were able to record a hearty verdict in favor of at least two of M. JUIGNET'S new company, Mlle. AMELIE HINEY, the *jeune première forte eigenuin*—a young artiste of admirable talent—was the *Leonie* in the piece first named, and Mlle. PAULINE POTEL, the *première soubrette Déjazet*, was the protean heroine of the second. Both ladies are of unusual excellence in their separate departments, and are in every respect the best representatives of good Parisian acting that we have yet had in this city. Their success was emphatic and merited. Mlle. HINEY, in her graceful and elegant rôle, being repeatedly applauded during the progress of the piece.

Mme. LARMET, who is, without doubt, the best "leading lady" in America, made her *rentree* in the comedy, and was warmly received by a house which was both fashionable and large. Two male members of the company also made their *debuts*—Messrs. ARMAUD GEUTY and EDW'D LIVRY, of whom we shall probably have a better opportunity to speak. They seem to be experienced and desirable artists, but can hardly be judged on such a scene.

On Saturday next the last representation will be given at the Academy, introducing other members of the company. The pieces are "Les Premieres Armes de Richelieu" and "Le Partie de Piquet."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—To-morrow evening Mr. DE WALDEN, the author of the very successful and amusing drama of "Sam," is to be the recipient of a benefit. We trust sincerely that the house may be filled to its greatest capacity. It is only right that a gentleman who has given pleasure to so many, should himself be pleased, "Sam" will of course be performed, and "Mose," in which Mr. CHANFRAU sustains his original character—a character which we are happy to think has to some extent become mythical. We are not even pleased to see it revived on the stage, although the cleverness of Mr. CHANFRAU'S impersonation cannot be disputed. The bill for Mr. DE WALDEN'S benefit is liberal enough.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—AN IMPORTANT ERROR CORRECTED.—We stated yesterday that nineteen hundred persons visited the museum during the five performances on Christmas Day. The number was nineteen *thousand*—a very material difference.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 27.

THE ALEXANDRIA TROUBLE.

Casualties from the disturbances in Alexandria yesterday are overstated in some journals. Two colored men were dangerously wounded and will probably die, while one white man was seriously wounded. The outrageous conduct of the mob, however, deserves the severest punishment.

THE HUNDRED MILLION STORY.

Secretary MCCULLOCH is surprised to learn that he is in need of a loan of one hundred millions, or that the national banks are ready to lend it to him, as has been stated by dispatches from this city within a day or two. He has no need of that amount of money, either present or prospective, aside from the regular revenue of the government.

THE PIRATE ON A GUNBOAT

The pirate SEMMES was transferred to a gunboat at Mobile immediately after his arrest, and is now on his way to this city by water, to be tried by Naval Court-martial.

LAST OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

Only two survivors of all those who participated in the war of the Revolution, so far as known by the Commissioner of Pensions, remain, namely: WILLIAM HUTCHINGS, of Penobscot, Hancock County, Me., aged 101 years, and LEMUEL COOK, of Clarendon, Orleans County, N. Y., aged 99 years, and only five widows of revolutionary soldiers draw pensions from the government, at a yearly amount of $200 93.

IMPORTANT REGULATIONS CONCERNING DRAWBACKS.

The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have had under consideration regulations relative to drawbacks upon shipments to British Provinces, and have adopted new regulations, as will be seen by the following, published this morning:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1865.

The amended drawback regulation relating to shipments to British Provinces, submitted in your letter of Dec. 23, are hereby approved. You will please cause them to be issued with the usual authentication, and will insert such date for their enforcement as you may deem proper. Respectfully yours,

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner Internal Revenue.

INTERNATIONAL REVENUE BUREAU, Dec. 26, 1865.

In case goods are to be shipped from a port of transportation through a frontier port to any of the British Provinces, the following regulations will be observed, where the drawback claimed on any one shipment does not exceed the sum of $50. The exporter will file his entry form A in triplicate at the Custom-house, at the port of exportation, in the same form and manner as prescribed for shipments made to other foreign ports; in the amended circular, instructions in reference to allowance or drawback, dated May 1, 1865, one of which entries will be transmitted to the collector or other officer of the customs at the frontier post, through which the goods are to pass, and he will carefully examine the packages to ascertain if they agree in all respects with those described in the entry. If the packages are found to agree the officer of the customs will permit them to be sent forward without detention to their place of destination, and will execute on the back of said entry a certificate in the form following: District of ——, port of ——. I hereby certify that the packages of merchandise described in the within entry for exportation to —— in Canada, or other British provinces, have been duly inspected at this port and delivered for exportation as aforesaid. ——, Collector. The above certificate having been obtained the exporter will proceed in preparing the balance of his papers in accordance with the above-mentioned circular instructions, changing each of said forms to suit the altered circumstances of the case. The bond form F, will be canceled if the exporter shall produce within ninety days from the date thereof, a certificate under the hand and seal of Collector or other chief revenue officer of the Canadian or other Provincial port in the form following: Certificate of Chief Revenue Officer of Canadian or other Provincial port, province of ——, I, ——, do hereby certify that the goods, wares and merchandise herein described, imported into this province from ——, by way of ——, were landed at the port of ——, and duly entered at the Custom-house here on the —— day of ——, 18—; and that the duties imposed by the laws in force in this province upon said goods have been paid, or secured to be paid. (Here insert a description of the goods.) In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, this —— day of ——, 18—. Collector or other chief revenue officer. Merchandise intended for exportation, with benefit of drawback, under the Internal Revenue Law, may be forwarded through those frontier ports through which imported merchandise may be exported consistently with law and regulation, and no other. If merchandise be shipped direct by sea from a port of exportation, or if shipped direct from a frontier port to a port in the British Provinces, the regulations prescribed in the amended circular instructions, dated May 1, 1865, will be observed. But the bond form T. will be canceled upon the exporter or exporters producing the same evidence that is required on shipments made through a frontier port as described above. Where the drawback claimed on any one shipment exceeds the sum of $50, a Consul's certificate will be required in addition to the certificate of the ship revenue officers, for the cancellation of the bonds in all cases. These regulations will be enforced on and after the 1st day of January, 1866.

(Signed) E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

MAIL LETTINGS.

The Post-office Department to-day awarded contracts for service on forty routes in Virginia and West Virginia. These routes, for which offers have been made since the regular bidding two months ago, will cover nearly the whole of these States not then awarded with immediate postal facilities. Mail service in North Carolina is in greatly increased demand. Numerous offers are being made, and to-day upwards of thirty routes were let. All the service will go into operation New-Year's day. Contracts for service in South Carolina, Georgia and other Southern States are also being freely disposed of. In the appointment office corresponding efforts are progressing for reopening post-offices in every Southern and Southwestern State. The number of decisions on the subject of appointments may be set down at two hundred per week. Yesterday, Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee shared largely.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERIES.

Some months ago Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS issued an order to his assistants to make special reports of the location and condition of the soldiers' cemeteries known to them, with recommendations necessary to provide for the preservation of the remains interred therein from desecration. Since that time the roll of honor, or the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union, has been published, and recently the names of officers and soldiers found on the battle-fields of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania Court-house, Virginia. Of these latter nearly 800 names, 210 are those of soldiers from Pennsylvania, 84 from New-York, and 60 from Massachusetts. Headboards have been erected to their graves. On the battle-field of the Wilderness two cemeteries have been laid out, inclosed in a paling fence. The sites are well adapted for the resting place of those who fell in the vicinity, having been selected where the scenes of carnage appeared to be the greatest. It was no unusual occurrence to see the lines of our men close to the abattis of the enemy, and in one case several skeletons of our soldiers were found in their trenches. Hundreds of graves on these battle-fields are without any mark whatever to distinguish them, and so covered with foliage that the visitor will be unable to find the last resting place of those who have fallen until the rains and snows of Winter wash from the surface the light covering of earth and expose their remains. Quartermaster-General MEIGS has caused to be removed to the cemetery at Arlington the remains of those who died on the camping grounds in the vicinity, and has taken measures to collect the remains of all others for deposit in permanent cemeteries, including those at Camp Douglas, near Chicago.

DEATH OF A POET.

Capt. GEORGE W. CUTTER, the poet, author of the poem entitled "A Song of Steam," and several patriotic songs of celebrity, died in this city on Monday last. His remains were yesterday interred with Masonic honors. Capt. CUTTER was a descendant of a Massachusetts family, and was born in Quebec, Canada. In early life he settled in the West, and practiced law in Kentucky until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, when he raised a company and joined Gen. TAYLOR'S army on the Rio Grande. He served with him to the close with distinction. During TAYLOR and FILLMORE'S administration, he held a clerkship in the Treasury Department. He figured here in the days of Know Nothingism as an orator, and took part in the movement. He was a man of considerable ability, and with his pen made quite a reputation, his poem "Song of Steam" having wide popularity. In his youth he was wedded to Mrs. A. DRAKE, a tragic actress of some note, from whom he was afterward divorced, and he married again in the West.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Recent reports concerning the disposition of the various Indian tribes with whom the government has of late entered into treaty compact, represent a favorable aspect, and perfect confidence exists of a secure and lasting peace hereafter. The parties who made the attack on Butterfield's mail-coach a short time ago had not been advised of the treaties which had been made. An excellent profile portrait of the President, designed for distribution among those of the Indian chiefs who observe strictly the character and obligations of their treaties with the government, has been executed in silver by Mr. PAQUET, and is pronounced a work of great artistic skill and merit. There has been since the formation of the government, a periodical appropriation, usually about once in four years, for the above object; and it is a significant fact that there is no knowledge of any chief who has thus been favored ever having broken the treaty obligation.

THE MINISTER FROM COLUMBIA.

To-day Gen. DON EUSTORGIO SALZAR was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Columbia. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

YOUR EXCELLENCY: The Government of Columbia, solicitous to foster and encourage the friendly relations binding it to the United States, and to fulfill the stipulations that have formed the matter of special treaties between the two nations, has lately conferred upon me the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the government of your Excellency. The footing of perfect understanding and cordiality which the two countries have reached; the increase of their mutual commercial transactions, and the topographical and political conditions are worthy of a special consideration. For this reason I heartily congratulate myself on placing in the hands of your Excellency, as I do, the autograph letter of the President of Columbia, accrediting to me the mission to preserve and render advantageous a friendship that rests on such legitimate interests, and to protest my respectful deference to your Excellency, hoping that I may continue to deserve your confidence and benevolent consideration.

To this the President replied as follows:

GENERAL: It was with sincere regret that I recently received your letter of recall. I need not say, therefore, that it is with sincere satisfaction that I now receive the letter which accredits you again as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of Columbia to this government. I renew on this occasion my former assurance of friendship and good will to your countrymen and your country, and of personal esteem to yourself."

NEW FIVE-CENT BILLS.

The new five-cent fractional currency will be issued next week.

OLD CURRENCY DESTROYED.

About $80,000 worth of defaced and mutilated currency is destroyed by burning per day, and $50,000 worth printed. Arrangements are nearly completed to make the amount of the latter equal to that of the former.

HEDQUARTERS REMOVED.

General Order No. 173, promulgated to-day, directs that by command of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT the Headquarters of the Department of Tennessee be transferred from Knoxville to Memphis, Tenn.

OPERA IN WASHINGTON.

The Maretzek-Grover Opera troupe has drawn crowded and fashionable houses for the past three nights, notwithstanding the terrible weather. "Norma" is given to-morrow night, "Fra Diavolo" Friday, and the season closes on Saturday with a matinée in the afternoon, and the production of "L'Africaine" in the evening.

EXAMINATIONS FOR HONORARY ADVANCEMENT.

The Secretary of War has just promulgated the following order, viz.:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 172.—The following regulation is hereby announced relative to the examination of meritorious non-commissioned officers of the regular army for appointment to the grade of brevet of Second Lieutenant, in connection with those promulgated in General Orders, No. 17, Adjutant-General's Office, of Oct. 4, 1854, issued in accordance with the provisions of the act of Aug. 4, 1854. No application to be examined will hereafter be considered from a candidate for promotion under this act who has not served at least two years in the regular army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

REMAINS OF WIRZ.

The statement that the remains of Capt. WIRZ have been forwarded South for interment is untrue.

THE NEGRO UPRISING.

No Disturbance in the South on Christmas—The Colored People Maintain Perfect Order—Serious Disappointment of the Secession Prophest.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The following responses have been received to inquiries upon the subject:

PETERSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27.

There have been no disturbances caused by the negroes, who have behaved themselves very well in this city and in the adjacent country. They have been quiet and orderly for the season, and never before were so few seen on our streets during the Christmas holidays. There is no apprehension or uneasiness in the public mind about them.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27.

There was no serious disturbance among the blacks on Christmas, nor has there been any since Monday. A few brawls in Norfolk and Portsmouth were the result of whisky, and had no political signification whatever. It is true that many of the blacks of this country have provided themselves with pistols, but it is not thought there is any purpose of insurrection among them.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27.

There never was more harmony between whites and blacks at this season. No aggressive disposition was manifested on the part of either.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

There was never before a more orderly Christmas week, thus far the blacks behaving as well as usual. No apprehension of disturbances from them, here or elsewhere, as far as can be learned, exist. All classes here rejoice at the prospect of a speedy restoration of the State to its former position, and they have not been more cheerful for years. Measures were taken to preserve order throughout this military district by closing bar-rooms during the holidays.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

With the exception of a few isolated cases of collision between the whites and blacks Christmas morning, as yesterday reported, there has been no disturbances. There is no apprehension of any further difficulty, and no danger is anticipated.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Distillery Destroyed by the Explosion of a Steam Boiler—One Man Killed.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

JAEGER & Co.'s distillery was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler in the engine-room. Most of the employes were at dinner, there being but eight persons in the building at the time. The fireman was killed, but none of the others were seriously injured. Loss $60,000; insured against fire for $25,000.

The Fenians in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The Fenians of Kentucky, held a State Convention at Covington to-day. All the circles but two were represented. Speeches were made by the "State Centre," P, BANNON, and others. Resolutions fully indorsing the Roberts' Senate and Secretary of War, and repudiating O'Mahony's and the Congress of Jan. 2, were adopted and signed by all the delegates present.

Fenianism.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood to-night, MICHAEL CAVILLE and JAMES MONAGHAN were elected representatives to the New-York Congress. Resolutions were unanimously adopted sustaining Col. O'MAHONY and denouncing the Senate conspirators.

Poisoning in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, and his family, consisting of his wife, three children and niece, were poisoned to-day by drinking a large dose of laudanum placed in the coffee used at breakfast. MCLAUGHLIN and one daughter came near losing their lives. The former is still in a precarious condition.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Mining stocks are weaker. Challar Potosi, morning, $142 50; evening, $145. Savage $855, morning; evening, $800. Yellow Jacket, morning, $500; evening, $545. Crown Point, morning, $485; evening, $500. Imperial, morning, $105; evening, $111. Legal Tenders 67¾.

Capt. WHITNEY, Jr., President of the California Steam Navigation Company, died to-day.

The Coast Batteries in Maine Dismantled.

BELFAST, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Under the supervision of Major GARDNER, U. S. A., the batteries in this city and at other points on the coast of Maine, are being dismantled. The guns have been carried to Fort Knox.

Non-Arrival of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 27—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship *Belgian*, now due at this port, from Liverpool.

Affray in a Norfolk Theatre.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27.

JOSEPH EDWARDS, a Baltimore rough, was shot at the Oxford Theatre this evening, by a soldier, at whom EDWARDS had discharged a pistol.

MEXICO.

The Capture of Monterey—Defeat of the Liberals—Affairs on the Pacific Side—Mazatlan Invested by Corona—Fortifications at Matamoras—Shooting of Cortes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 23, 1865.

The capture of Monterey by ESCOBEDO at the head of the Liberals and its recapture by the Imperialists, with the defeat and entire destruction of the former, has led to two different versions of the affair, but both agree in the important fact that ESCOBEDO, who had entered and taken possession of the city, was driven out by the French with a great slaughter of his followers and obliged to decamp in a hurry.

The account of the affair received by way of New-Orleans states that the French General JEANNIGROS, having received information of the approach of the Liberals, arranged with the Imperialist Mexican General QUIROGA to feign a retreat, leaving the city; to permit the enemy to enter into the very centre; to cut off in the meantime all means of retreat and then attack him.

The plan, as arranged, had a complete success. The Liberals were surrounded, and, says the account, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th, nothing remained of the Juarist bands, ESCOBEDO succeeding in effecting his escape with a few horsemen. By the 1st of this month ESCOBEDO had retreated to Camargo, where he issued a proclamation giving his account of the disaster.

The account of the same affair received from the City of Mexico is somewhat different. According to this there was no plan prepared to catch ESCOBEDO, but the authorities of Monterey, having received previous information of the intended attack on the city by ESCOBEDO sent word to Gen. JEANNIGROS, who was with his force somewhere in the direction of Villaldama, and to Major HAYRIE, who was at Saltillo. The latter arrived only on the 25th, with 150 infantry, and proceeding immediately to the public square attacked the Liberals, who were thrown in confusion by this unexpected blow. Gen. JEANNIGROS arrived with his moveable column in the afternoon, when the Liberals who had commenced to lay siege to the fort whither the garrison stationed at Monteray had retreated on hearing of their approach, left the seige and retreated in haste to Cadereyta. Gen. JEANNIGROS, dividing his forces pursued them by the two different routes that they had taken and obtained an easy victory, but could not follow it up on account of the long march that his troops had just undergone. The account received from the City of Mexico is not by any means so flattering to the Imperialists as that received via New-Orleans from Matamoras. This is the more extraordinary as one would have expected the more glowing account from the capital, the seat of the Imperial government, although that received from Matamoras is stated to be official.

The Liberals, it is said, imposed a forced loan upon the city of $200,000, on the evening of the 24th, which was to be paid on the following day, but the opportune arrival of the French in the morning freed them from this extortion. The principal leaders of the Liberals, besides ESCOBEDO, were NARANJO, TREVINO, CAVADES and MARTINEZ, the latter of whom, it is said, has been already twice pardoned.

The Liberals, who amounted to about 1,500 men, had possession of the city for about twenty-four hours, but were kept in check by the Imperial garrison, who, on their approach, had retreated to the fort. From here they kept up a fire against the invaders, and in the course of it several persons of the same family were killed and wounded by a cannon ball fired from the fort, which passed through the house in which they resided. Several of the Liberals, after the flight of ESCOBEDO, were found concealed in different houses and were shot by the military authorities. According to the *Gaceta* of Monterey, an earthquake, which lasted about four seconds, was felt there on the morning of the 22d. The movement was from north to south, but fortunately did no damage.

At Matamoras they were working hard at the fortifications, which, at last accounts received, it was expected would be finished in a few days. The barricades in the streets had been removed, and relying on the fortifications newly raised, it was boasted that they would have nothing to fear from the Liberals, even if they were ten times more numerous than the garrison.

On the 30th ult., one of the detachments of Zouaves lately arrived from France, were disarmed and put in confinement by the troops of the French garrison in the capital, for grave breach of discipline, committed at Fort de France, Martinique, on their passage through the place. To effect this it was found necessary to have recourse to arms, and in the dispute the garrison had 3 killed and 10 wounded, while among the Zouave mutineers there were 16 killed and 37 wounded.

According to news received at the capital from Matamoras, the City of Chihuahua had been reoccupied by the troops of Gen. BRINCOURT. Piedras Negras, it was also reported, had been occupied by the Imperialists. This last event, if true, is of some importance, as it will tend to open the communication between Monterey and Matamoras.

The Juarist leader, UGALDE, is reported to have been defeated by guerrilla chiefs of his own party and obliged to flee, his followers having left him. Another Juarist leader of importance, FIGUEROA, is stated in an Imperial official dispatch, dated from Puebla, to have been defeated at Cuicatlan by the Imperial Gen. ORTEGA, at the head of the moveable guard of Oajaca.

On the Pacific side we are informed from Imperial sources that CORONA had cut off the communication with Mazatlan, having seized all the roads and approached the city nearer. He was driven back by the Imperialists of the city, but had occasioned much loss to the neighborhood. One of his principal acts was the destruction of Noria, a place containing about 6,000 inhabitants, which was completely destroyed by him.

In Durango bodies of guerrillas are operating about Canelas, Tamazula, Inde, Oro and San Dimus, keeping up a communication with CORONA, who, as mentioned above, keeps Mazatlan closely pressed. The inhabitants of the City of Durango, the capital of the State, were in great fear from the report that the French troops were about to evacuate that city, as well as their various positions in Sonora and Sinaloa, but as they have, as already mentioned, reoccupied Chihuahua, it is expected that the old lines will be retained.

The Imperialists publish likewise official reports of a victory over the Liberals in Sonora, at a place called Camero, in the district of Altar.

On the 29th ult. a guerrilla chief named CORTES, was executed at Morelia, the capital of Michoacan; he was taken prisoner on the 27th by the inhabitants of Charo, on whom he had imposed a contribution of $500, having previously liberated the prisoners in jail. On the 2d inst. the well-known Liberal leader, REGULES, was reported to be in the vicinity of the city at the head of about 1,200 men, going from one estate to another. A guerrilla named SIMON GUTIERREZ, was reported to have committed acts of unheard of barbarity on the same estates, which are situated to the north of Morelia, and others of the same class, styled by the Imperialists banditti, are said to have gone to Indaparapeo, and burned the houses of those who captured CORTES.

In the direction of Tampico the Imperialists boast of having obtained great advantages, the most important being the occupation of Huejutla by the troops of Gen. LAMADRID. It is expected that by this conquest the pacification of the whole of Huasteca will be effected.

An exchange has been made of the Belgian and Mexican Imperialist troops held prisoners by the Liberals since the battle of Bacambaro.

The Imperialists are expecting that the States of Tamaulipas, New-Leon and Coahuila will be entirely subdued as soon as Gen. LOPEZ arrives.

The University of Mexico has been suppressed by public edict.

An affair took place lately at Puebla which has been the subject of much comment. Six Austrian officers, after having passed some time in the dining-room of the hotel where the stages stop, were about to settle their bill, when some words took place between them and an employe of the hotel named CROCHON. Before others could interfere, the employe had received several sabre wounds, by which his life has been endangered.

The Empress CHARLOTTE was to return to the capital from Yucatan in the course of the present month

LARA.

MARINE DISASTERS.

The Steamship Idaho Ashore.

MANCHESTER, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The steamship *Idaho*, from New-York bound to Mobile, is ashore at Barnegat. She is full of water, and lies off the shore. Her passengers and crew have been landed safely. If the weather proves favorable a part of her cargo may be saved.

The Bark Flora Ashore.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The bark *Flora*, of Baltimore, is ashore three miles north of Squaw Inlet. Her cargo, which consists of cotton and iron, will probably be saved. The vessel is light.

Large Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

The flouring mill of JASPER & Co., of Hannibal, Mo., was burned on Tuesday last. Loss $50,000, which is insured $30,000.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Final Session—Financial Reports for 1865—New Tariff of Janitors' Salaries—Evening Schools to be Reorganized—Complimentary Resolutions, &c.

The Board of Education met at their Hall in Grand-street last evening, and President MCLEAN filled the chair. After routine business,

Commissioner VANCE, from the Finance Committee, submitted a statement of the fund for special appropriations, showing that during the year the board has expended for altering and repairing school-buildings $228,640 88 in excess of the amount which was set apart for the purpose.

Commissioner MILLER, from the Committee on Buildings, presented a proposed

TARIFF OF JANITORS' SALARIES,

based upon the average attendance at the Grammar and Primary Schools, the measurement of the school buildings respectively, the number of furnaces requiring attention, &c., as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Proposed.
1	G. S. 29	$700	$800	[illegible]	G. S. [illegible]	$575	$575
[illegible]	P. S. 15	420	420	[illegible]	G. S. [illegible]	750	600
[illegible]	P. S. 29	420	450	[illegible]	G. S. [illegible]	450	350
[illegible]	G. S. [illegible]	300	300	[illegible]	P. S. 30	275	None
[illegible]	P. S. 37	500	500	[illegible]	P. S. 39	500	300
[illegible]	G. S. 1	750	750	[illegible]	Col'd 4	—	—
[illegible]	P. S. 20	420	500	[illegible]	G. S. [illegible]	720	875
[illegible]	P. S. 14	420	500	[illegible]	G. S. 34	600	750
[illegible]	G. S. 44	720	800	[illegible]	P. S. 10	—	600
[illegible]	P. S. 11	315	325	[illegible]	P. S. 20	660	650
[illegible]	P. S. 38	255	255	14	G. S. 5	810	850
6	Col'd 5	150	150	14	G. S. 21	810	8 0
6	G. S. 23	660	750	14	G. S. 30	810	750
6	G. S. 24	780	850	14	Col'd 1	270	350
6	P. S. [illegible]	420	420	15	G. S. 10	720	700
6	P. S. [illegible]	480	500	15	G. S. 35	720	750
7	G. S. 2	800	800	15	G. S. 47	720	750
7	G. S. 12	800	850	16	G. S. 11	940	1050
7	G. S. 31	800	850	16	G. S. 45	940	1000
7	P. S. 36	600	625	16	G. S. 55	840	750
8	G. S. 8	720	750	16	P. S. 19	216	275
8	G. S. 38	720	800	16	Col'd 7	180	200
8	P. S. 25	420	420	17	G. S. 13	850	1000
8	P. S. 6	420	420	17	G. S. 19	850	1000
8	Col'd 2	420	420	17	P. S. 9	500	600
9	G. S. 3	750	900	17	P. S. 22	700	700
9	G. S. 16	600	625	17	P. S. 23	450	500
9	G. S. 41	825	825	17	P. S. 26	600	650
9	P. S. 7	300	400	18	G. S. 40	—	875
9	P. S. 13	—	420	18	G. S. 50	960	875
9	P. S. 18	150	300	18	P. S. 16 & 28	510	650
9	P. S. 24	360	500	18	P. S. 29	540	550
10	G. S. 7	757	750	19	G. S. 18	840	900
10	G. S. 20	712	875	19	G. S. 27	720	750
10	G. S. 42	772	875	19	G. S. 53	720	800
10	P. S. 1	657	600	20	G. S. 32	748	1000
11	G. S. 15	800	900	20	G. S. 33	748	1100
11	G. S. 22	840	800	20	G. S. 48	876	1100
11	G. S. 36	800	950	20	P. S. 27	688	650
11	P. S. 3	425	450	20	Col'd 6	120	150
11	P. S. 5	450	450	21	G. S. 14	1080	1200
11	P. S. 31	345	350	21	G. S. 49	960	1250
11	P. S. 39	360	360	22	G. S. 9	264	390
11	Col'd 2 & 3	60	60	22	G. S. 17	978	1075
12	G. S. 6	600	500	22	G. S. 28	654	850
12	G. S. 37	900	850	22	G. S. 51	654	650
12	G. S. 39	600	800	22	P. S. 17	264	250
12	G. S. 43	525	550	22	P. S. 35	282	280
12	G. S. 46	450	450	22	P. S. 40	384	400

The report of the committee, which was adopted, increases the aggregate of janitors' salaries throughout the city in the sum of $4,354. In the Second Ward there is no change; in the Twelfth the salaries are reduced by $550; in every other ward there is a trifling increase.

Commissioner VANCE presented the Finance Committee's report, showing the Board's

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR:

Received.

From the State	$252,265 54
From the County	252,265 54
From the City, one-twentieth of one per cent of valuation of real and personal estate in the city	317,297 50
Tax of $5 for each pupil taught during the year	1,026,680 00
Making	$1,848,508 58
Additional amount applied for by the board, March 15, under the act of the Legislature, March 3, 1865	450,000 00
Total receipts for 1865	$2,298,508 53

Expended.

For overdrafts on the City Chamberlain in 1864	$86,533 77
For salaries of Teachers in Ward Schools	1,286,186 43
For salaries of janitors in Ward Schools	58,075 36
For incidental expenses in Ward Schools, including fuel	123,735 83
For support of Free Academy	88,683 06
For repairs of Free Academy building	422 03
For support of Evening Schools	72,494 55
For rent of school premises	19,397 98
For salaries of Superintendents, Clerks, &c., of the Board of Education	47,753 24
For appropriations to corporate schools	35,904 16
For supplies through the Depository	161,864 79
For repairs of buildings, &c	43,431 78
For incidental expenses of the board	30,987 62
For payments on piano appropriations	3,117 00
For special appropriations for sites, made in 1864-65, erecting buildings, &c	273,942 85
For normal schools, salaries, &c	5,546 17
Total payments for warrants issued	$2,337,856 62
Deduct receipts	2,298,508 54
Leaving overdraft	$39,348 08

On motion of Commissioner TURNER, it was voted that

THE EVENING SCHOOLS,

after the completion of the present term of eighteen weeks, be discontinued, with a view to their reorganization on a new and more efficient basis, and that no evening school be reopened unless by vote of the Board of Education. It was explained that it had been found desirable to reorganize the evening schools, and that this action was all that the resolution contemplated.

OTHER BUSINESS.

A communication was sent in by Mr. JOHN DUNHAM, engineer to the board, reporting that in his opinion no janitress ought to be permitted to manage the heating apparatus of any school building that is heated by steam. Referred to the Committee on Warming and Ventilation.

A resolution was adopted insuring the teachers and other persons employed by the board that the twenty-five per cent. advance of salary which was voted them early in the year, shall be continued until the 31st of December, 1866.

Complimentary resolutions to President MCLEAN, the Clerk of the board, and the Chairman of the Committee on Building, were passed; and after a brief response by the President, the Board adjourned without day.

The Schools of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society.

The three schools connected with the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society celebrated Christmas Day in the large hall No. 207 Bowery, with more than usual interest. The place was finely decorated with evergreens and the ancient Christian emblems, presenting a very suggestive and picturesque appearance. Not the least noticeable were the three large Christmas trees, luminous with fairy tapers, and loaded with countless presents which the children's friend, dear old Santa Claus, was said to have arrayed, at the midnight hour, with most tempting effect. The exercises consisted of prayer, repeating the Apostles' Creed and the names of the Books of the Bible, singing, speaking and addresses by Rev. Messrs. MEYER, SHALMAN, ROBERTSON and the Tenth Ward City Missionary, Rev. Mr. LESTRADE.

This society was first organized under a Board of Managers, by Rev. D. F. ROBERTSON, in 1848, as a city mission organization. It has opened and sustained, for longer or shorter periods, nineteen different schools in destitute localities, most of which have also been preaching stations on Sundays. During the last year, the whole number of children in the day school was 654, and the Sunday schools about 350, making 1,000 in all, and over 8,000 from the commencement. The whole income, from all sources, for the last year, was $8,600. Besides these schools, there is preaching in the hall three times on Sunday, and once during the week. In these educational, evangelizing and eleemosynary aspects, this society differs in its present from its past operations. Its field now lies mainly among those tens of thousands of neglected children that are on our streets, and that cannot be received in our primary public schools.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CHRISTMAS CALLS.

HENRY MCLEAN, of the Soldiers' Home, Howard-street, a returned soldier, made complaint against two brothers, SOLOMON and DANIEL JOHNSTON, for stealing from him (on Christmas Day) a pocket-book, and a bank-book containing vouchers for $500. Officer GLYNN, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the accused on the charge, and they were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. DANIEL is twenty-seven years of age, a native of Maryland, lives at Mamaroneck, and is a carpet-renovator by occupation. He stated that the party were making Christmas calls, and that he borrowed the pocket-book from the complainant. SOLOMON is a waiter, a native of New-York, twenty-one years of age, and resides with his brother.

WANTED A FEW CIGARS.

THOMAS DIXON, an officer in the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested GEORGE SMITH and WILLIAM SMITH, on the charge of having had a hand in the robbery of a lot of cigars, valued at $900, belonging to SIMON SILVERSTEIN, of No. 138 Suffolk-street. The prisoners were traced from the store whence the goods were taken to their residence. The proprietor, Mr. SILVERSTEIN, having gone to Philadelphia to recover the cigars, where they were sent by the two SMITHS, the prisoners were remanded for further examination without bail, to enable additional evidence to be brought against them.

BURGLARY IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

GEORGE PETRY, doing business at No. 236 Third-avenue, caused the arrest of JOHN COAKLEY, by Officer BARNES, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of having committed a burglary on his premises on Tuesday night, and carrying off a quantity of silver-ware valued at $100. It appears that COAKLEY had been formerly in Mr. PETRY'S employ, is well acquainted with the premises, and that the officer who made the arrest saw him jump over the areaway leading to the basement window of the store, and, following him, the officer caught him in the act. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail. He is 27 years of age, a native of Ireland, and a bootmaker by trade.

OFFERING AN ALTERED BANK BILL.

JOHN ASTIN, who keeps a restaurant at No. 409 Sixth-avenue, made complaint against EDWARD REDDY for offering an altered bill on Christmas day, and he was arrested by Officer MCCOSKER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. The statement of complainant was that REDDY came to his place and asked for refreshments, and in payment for the same tendered what purported to be a genuine $20 bill on the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city, but which proved on examination to have been very skillfully altered from a genuine $1 bill, for the groundwork of the bill was filled with a repetition of the words "one dollar." The prisoner, who has but recently emerged from the State Prison, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. REDDY is 33 years of age, and a native of New-York.

A WHOLESALE DEALER.

THOMAS HARPER, of Naugatuck, Conn., charged JOSEPH BURGOYNE with having stolen from his store, on the 22d inst., sixteen sets of harness, one dozen plated forks, one dozen plated spoons, and one sewing-machine, the whole valued at over $500. From the statement of the complainant, it appears that BURGOYNE brought the stolen goods from Naugatuck to New-York; that the owner followed him, and procured his arrest by Officer MCCARTY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who found a portion of the missing property under the prisoner's bed at the Albion Hotel, No. 117 Cedar-street. On being arraigned the prisoner was committed for examination. BURGOYNE is a native of England, 21 years of age, and a gunmaker by occupation. He claimed that the goods found in his room were the property of his brother.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

COUNTERFEITING.

JOHN G. GUTEKUNST, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 153 Broome-street, made a complaint against JOHN BUCKLEY and JAMES LOGAN, two boatmen, for endeavoring on Tuesday evening to pass a $3 counterfeit bill on the Jefferson County Bank, Watertown, N. Y. On being arrested by Officer MCLOUD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, another bill of the same description as the one offered by LOGAN was found in his possession. The prisoners were committed for examination.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

THOMAS BURKE, SEVARI VANTORI and JOSEPH PEROZZI were arrested by Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having committed a burglary yesterday morning by forcing an entrance into the second-hand clothing-store of ABRAHAM COHEN, No. 84½ Baxter-street, and taking therefrom a quantity of clothing, valued at $619. A portion of the missing goods was found in the prisoners' possession, and they were remanded for examination.

Sale of Scranton Coal—Further Reduction in Prices.

Twenty-five thousand tons of Scranton Coal were sold at public auction yesterday morning at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

Although the attendance was not as large as customary at these sales the bidding was brisk, and the sales were principally made in lots of 1,000 tons. Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER was auctioneer. The prices obtained were lower than at last month's sale.

The following is the result of the sale yesterday:

4,000 tons chestnut coal	$7 05 @ 7 75
6,000 tons stove coal	9 25 @ 9 37½
3,500 tons egg coal	7 87½@ 8 12½
3,500 tons grate coal	7 75 @ 8 87½
2,000 tons steamer coal	9 00 @ 9 12½
6,000 tons lump coal	8 00 @ 8 25

The following were the prices of last month:

2,500 tons chestnut coal	$8 87½@ $9 87½
4,500 tons stove coal	10 62½@ 10 75
3,500 tons egg coal	9 37½@ 9 75
4,500 tons grate coal	8 62½@ 8 87½
4,000 tons steamer coal	9 00 @ 9 50
6,000 tons lump coal	8 87½@ 9 37½

The following were the prices obtained at the October sale:

5,500 tons lump coal	$10 00 @ $10 50
4,000 tons steamboat coal	10 12½@ 10 20
4,000 tons grate coal	10 62½@ 10 87½
3,500 tons egg coal	10 62½@ 10 75
5,300 tons stove coal	11 37½@ 11 75
2,500 tons chestnut coal	10 00 @ 10 12½

Coroner's Inquests.

INSTANT DEATH FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, on the body of a young man named PETER CONIGAN, only 19 years old, and a resident of Brooklyn, who was killed by a fall from the top-gallant rigging of the ship *Uncle Joe*, lying at Pier No. 9 East River, to the main deck, a distance of some 80 feet, causing almost instant death. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

The Cab Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have steadily and successfully advocated the introduction of cabs, for which we thank you. But a nuisance is growing up in it as nuisances grow into everything in this mismanaged town. The fare between the Battery and Fortieth-street *was* 50 cents; it is so stated on the printed list of the manager. Now, the drivers charge $1 and take as much more as they can get. If no bargain is made, they do as the drivers of coaches do, get all they can. Is this great public convenience to merge into as great a public nuisance?

WALL-STREET.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Alex. McCook, Ohio; Gen. Beaver, Pennsylvania; and Prof. Lowe, New-York, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

John C. Heenan, wife and mother, Ireland, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. B. J. Sweet, Illinois, is at present inspecting some of the railroads in the West, and is expected in the city in a few days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MISSIONARY WORK IN NEW-YORK.—On Tuesday evening the City Mission held a meeting in the Chapel of the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, Park-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Several of the missionaries recited accounts of their visits among the poor, the neglected and the afflicted, unfolding many a dark chapter of sin, suffering and misfortune. Sick and disabled soldiers and their families, and soldiers' widows and orphans were found among those needing the missionary's care and attention. Labors among the emigrants at Castle Garden, and also among the Jews were reported favorably. Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, the pastor of the church, said we have had some very fresh and impressive exhibitions of the power of the Gospel. And while the amount of wickedness and misery is fearful, we are reminded that God's providence is busy, and that God's spirit is working, and that hundreds of laborers all over our city are bringing up thousands of facts like these, to the praise of God's grace. We are glad to see the city missionary interest increasing. And not only in the city, but in the country as well, Christians feel that they must labor for the good of those around them. A friend of ours, of wealth and talent, and high social position, gave himself to his country's cause and joined our hosts of gallant soldiers; and when the struggle was over returned home with honorable scars, and then devoted his time, energy and means to the welfare of the poor in the neighborhood of his elegant home. And the other day a beautiful little chapel, built at his own expense, was dedicated to Jesus Christ. When will our business men give the time and thought, and care, that are needful to the vigorous prosecution of benevolent works with that system, economy and practical regard to details, which so particularly characterizes the mercantile operations of this great metropolis? Among the statistics furnished we find the following: 7,657 missionary visits, 408 meetings, 696 persons persuaded to attend church and mission, 130 Bibles and Testaments given, 279 children brought into Sabbath-school, 88 temperance pledges, and 65,460 tracts distributed.

FIRE IN THE BOWERY.—A few minutes before noon yesterday a fire was discovered in the rear of No. 191 Bowery. The front building is occupied on the first floor by CASSEBEER & SCHLEIGHER, druggists, and they also occupy the rear building as a laboratory. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been a flaw in the chimney leading from a steam boiler. The firemen arriving promptly on the scene soon extinguished the flames, preventing them from extending to other portions of the building. Damage to stock will be $800. Insured for $1,800 in the North American Insurance Company.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the cellar of building No. 29 Howard-street, and occupied by G. W. CLARK, dealer in paper stock and rags. The insurance patrol, under the command of Capt. CROSSIN, had the alarm given them before the bells struck, and bringing their hose-carriage into operation, soon had two hydrant streams playing on the fire. By this means the fire was kept under until the firemen arrived, when the flames were at once extinguished. The damage to the building is $150; insured for $1,000 in the Tradesmen's and $500 in another company. The cause of the fire is as yet unknown, but is under investigation by the Fire-Marshal.

MUTUAL BASE BALL CLUB'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.—The members of the celebrated Mutual Club, on Christmas Day, presented to Mr. CHARLES A. PEVERELLY a bookcase, desk and wardrobe, all of rosewood, costing between $300 and $400. Mr. PEVERELLY is well known as a reporter of aquatics, base ball and cricket matches, his rowing and yachting contributions to *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* for many years past being a feature of that journal. The resolution was passed some time since, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. JAMES O'NEILL, Vice-President of the Club, JOHN M. OAKFORD and JOHN J. FOLEY, was designated to carry out the intentions of the club.

DECLINED.—Yesterday the Mayor elect, Recorder HOFFMAN, offered Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, the position of Mayor's First Marshal, during the ensuing Mayoralty term. Capt. JOURDAN respectfully declined the flattering offer, stating that he did not wish to leave the Police Department, and that he considered he could be of more use to the city in his present position.

RUN OVER BY A STAGE.—About 10:30 o'clock last evening, a woman named MARY ANN WIFORD was run over by stage No. 995, of the Madison-avenue line, on the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, and severely injured about the head, face and arms. Her injuries are not considered fatal, and she was conveyed to her residence by some friends.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Last evening, a laboring man named THOMAS BRADY, residing at No. 32 West Forty-fourth-street, was run over in West Broadway by car No. 35, of the Sixth-avenue line, having one of his arms broken. BRADY was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment.

AMERICUS CLUB BALL.—The ball of the Americus Club will take place at the Academy of Music on the 4th of January next, and will doubtless be a very grand affair, preparations having been made to render it *the* ball of the season.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN POLICE COURT—BEFORE JUSTICE BUCKLEY—HENRY D. BEISSENHERZ VS. MRS. F. B. CONWAY.—The defendant is manager of the Park Theatre, and the plaintiff was until recently the leader of the orchestra. He was discharged from the establishment on the ground, as alleged, that he was a member of the Musical Protective Union. He offered his services repeatedly after being discharged, but was refused. His salary, as per agreement, was $40 per week. He brought suit for the recovery of two week's salary, amounting to $80. The first witness examined was Mr. CHARLES J. BERNARD, (dramatic agent for Mrs. CONWAY,) doing business in Broadway, New-York, who testified to having engaged BEISSENHERZ as leader of orchestra at $40 a week. [Letters passing between the parties, and documents, were put in evidence.] HENRY D. BEISSENHERZ, the plaintiff, testified to having been leader of the orchestra of the Park Theatre, and that he was at one time President of the Musical Protective Union; that he was discharged by Mrs. CONWAY on the 4th of November last. The reason given was that he was a member of the union, and that fact annulled the contract existing between them. Witness did not consider the contract annulled, and informed Mrs. CONWAY that he was ready to perform his duty at any time; took no other employment after being discharged; subsequently went to the theatre and offered his services, which were refused.

Mr. JAMES TROY, for defendant, contended that the receiving of aid from the Musical Association was the same as if plaintiff had taken other employment to support himself; and that if, for instance, he received $38 per week from the association, he had no claim for a greater sum than $2, which was the difference between the sum he was now supposed to receive and the amount agreed upon between plaintiff and defendant.

Mr. CHARLES A. SPENCER, for plaintiff, controverted this argument by an illustration to the effect that a party thrown out of employment, being poor, his family perhaps, starving, the neighbors contributing to their support, could not be expected to deduct the amount given in charity from the sum which was justly his due. [Applause, which was promptly suppressed.]

The cross-examination of Mrs. BEISSENHERZ was suspended, and the hearing of the case was adjourned until Friday of next week, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JEAN INGELOW'S POEMS.—The *American Publisher's Circular* lately called attention to the fact of Miss INGELOW'S poems having reached a tenth edition in London within two years, as something unequaled by any volume of poetry, by a new poet, since the days of Lord BYRON, fifty years ago. As this paragraph has been widely circulated by the press, it is due to Miss INGELOW to chronicle, in addition, the fact that in America, in a less space of time, her volume has passed to the sixteenth edition, with every evidence of an increased popularity.—*Boston Transcript.*

In a few more years a Discriminating public will insist that no other remedy for burns and scalds shall be used; and why should not this be universal at once, as many valuable lives would be saved through its agency, for it is a positive fact that DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR relieves the agony in a few moments and cures without scar. One trial will convince the most skeptical. For sale everywhere.

A Universal Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Love and Perfume.—The most poetic and elegant *gage d'amour* that can be offered by a lover to his betrothed, or by a husband to his better half, is one of those superb cut glass flacons of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, which have been prepared expressly for the holidays. No. 517 Broadway.

Bradbury's Pianos "the Best."—Pronounced "**the Best**" by the most renowned artists. "**Superior** in tone, touch, power, **Durability** and elegance of finish." Warerooms Nos. 427 and 425 Broome-st., corner of Crosby. Call or send for circular.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

A Valuable Present—Semmons'
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-GLASSES.
BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL
OPERA GLASSES.
SEMMONS, No. 669½ Broadway,
under Lafarge House.

Your Last Chance.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

The subscribers are offering their large stock of American and Swiss Watches AT RETAIL, this week only, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Importers,
No. 8 John-st., up stairs.

Hull's Demulcent Soap.

For chapped or tender hands and nursery, use J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, N. Y. Sold everywhere.

Holiday Presents.

ELEGANT AND SPLENDID GIFTS.—Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, SLIPPERS, &c., for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children, at BROOKS' New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York,
General Agents.

The Golden Trio,

(Bradbury's three popular books,)
IN ELEGANT BINDING, FOR PRESENTS, at No. 427 Broome-st., New-York. WM. B. BRADBURY.
Also, all the other popular S. S. music books.

Genin's Hints for the Holidays.

Splendid assortment of Furs, every natural variety and fashionable style. Prices based on the fair, reasonable, old fashioned rate of profit, not on the get-all-you-can system. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

Bricks.—30,000 Bricks are made per day by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which is the most wonderful machine of the age.
A. REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

To Clergymen, Teachers, and Educators who do not wish to invest heavily—A small remaining interest in a most lucrative and well-established educational business is for sale. Call at 37 Park-row, Room 19.

Visiting Cards for New Year's Day. EVERDELL'S elegant styles; cards printed from old plates in handsome style; orders should be sent at once to ensure being executed in time. No. 302 Broadway.

They are all There.—Not a description of fashionable Fur, not a new style of Fur Cape, Collar, Cloak, Mantilla, Hood, Cuffs or Gloves that will not be found at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Beautiful and Useful Holiday Gift.—A Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine will lighten domestic labor, promote health and happiness, and be a source of perpetual pleasure and profit. Salesrooms No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant.
MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low.
MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

A Fact.—Cheapest good sewing machines are the new Bartlett Sewing Machines, No. 569 Broadway. Price $25. Same stitch as "Wilcox & Gibbs;" hand or treadle.

Ladies' Beautiful Boots and Shoes, Bows, Rosettes, and Gents' Embroidered Slippers, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Hill's Hair Dye; 50 cents; Black or brown; best; cheapest; reliable; No. 66 John-st.; sold by all druggists.

Holiday Presents of Affection and Charity.—Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

Dyspepsia Successfully Treated, by Dr. LOWE, No. 193 East 14th-st. No charge until a cure is effected.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Dean's Cakes, for New-Year Tables.—No. 893 Broadway, between 19th and 20th sts.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Sewing Machines for Sale and to Rent.
V. W. WICKES, No. 486 Broadway.

The Universal Clothes Wringer, with cogs. The best in use, R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway.

Brown's
VERMIFUGE COMFITS,
OR, WORM LOZENGES.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Sold by Druggists, Chemists and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

Holiday Presents.—BALL, BLACK & CO., Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, are now receiving a very choice collection of watches, clocks, jewelry, bronzes, paintings, fancy goods, &c., suitable for presents, purchased in England, France and Germany, by Mr. Ball, during the past three months, expressly for this Holiday season. Those wishing to purchase, either for presents or to furnish their residences, will find the largest stock and most extensive variety ever exhibited in this country.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best article known to preserve the hair.

It will positively restore gray hair to its original color. It keeps the hair from falling out. It is the best dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair healthy, soft and glossy. Price $1. For sale by all druggists.

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon.

Infallible in all cases of female weakness, whatever the symptoms may be. Price $1 50 per bottle. LOOK FOR THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY. Sold at No. 139 William-st., (near Fulton,) and by dealers everywhere.

Ivory and Pearl Gilt Letter and Plain Sleeve Buttons, Jewelry, Combs, Belt Buckles, Tooth Brushes, &c., &c., latest French styles. Finest assortment in this city, wholesale and retail.
WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Barnum Says the Burglars Awakened his Telegraph Alarm last week. A big mistake; it was NEVER asleep. E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., No. 438 4th-av., or C. FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BOWEN—HOLT.—On Christmas morning, in the First Congregational Church at Pomfret, Conn., by Rev. Walter S. Alexander, HENRY C. BOWEN, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss ELLEN HOLT, daughter of Hiram Holt, M. D., of Pomfret.

COOPER—GREEN.—At Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. J. Sanders Reed, Mr. CHARLES L. COOPER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss FLORA GREEN, adopted daughter of the late John Green, Esq., of Philadelphia.

CHARLIER—MATHEY.—In New-Haven, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, ELISEE CHARLIER and SOPHIE MATHEY.

CONN—CROOK.—In this city, on Christmas Eve, by Rev. Thos. E. Vermilye, at the North Dutch Church, corner of William and Fulton sts., Mr. HENRY C. CONN and MAGGIE C. CROOK, daughter of S. H. Crook, Esq., all of this city.

FLOY—HOOLE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 19, at Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Stevens Parker, JAMES FLOY, of New-York City, and SARAH A., eldest daughter of John R. Hoole, Esq., of Elizabeth.

MACKELLAR—BRINKERHOFF.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. Lord, THOMAS MACKELLAR and URCILLA, youngest daughter of Gilbert S. Brinkerhoff, Esq. No cards.

O'SULLIVAN—O'SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride, EUGENE O'SULLIVAN, of New-York, and CHRISTINA, daughter of the late Patrick O'Sullivan, Esq., Mill Cove House, Bere-Haven, Ireland.

PENDLETON—IRWIN.—On Sunday evening, Dec. 24, at the Congregational Church of New-Milford, Conn., Mr. CHARLES M. PENDLETON, of New-York, and Miss GERTRUDE IRWIN, of New-Milford, Conn. No cards.

☞ Litchfield, Conn., papers please copy.

ROBINSON—BROOKES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, THOMAS D. ROBINSON and MARY L., daughter of Alfred Brookes, all of this city.

DIED.

ALLIFF.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, HANNAH S., relict of the late William Alliff, Sr.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

ACKERMAN.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, Mrs. B. M. ACKERMAN, wife of Capt. S. H. Ackerman, aged 58 years.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church at New-Rochelle, on Friday, Dec. 29, at 1:30 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the New-Rochelle depot for the train leaving New-York at 11:30 A. M.

AINSWORTH.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 24, Capt. JAMES AINSWORTH, aged 52 years.

His remains were taken to Barnstable, Mass., for interment.

BACON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, ELIZA BACON, widow of Rufus Bacon, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.

Funeral services at the house of her son-in-law, Wm. R. Martin, No. 70 West 35th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

BRYANT.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, SARAH J. BRYANT, widow of John J. Bryant.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the First Presbyterian Church this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 28, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave the foot of Cortlandt-st. at 1 P. M.

BALDWIN.—On Monday, Dec. 25, at her residence, No. 10 Lumbard-st., Newark, N. J., Mrs. ELIZABETH BALDWIN, daughter of the late John Lazear, aged 86 years.

Her funeral will be attended from Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock. Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The relatives will meet at the house at 10 o'clock.

CLUTE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, THEODORE R. CLUTE, aged 34 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 419 Hudson-st., on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONOLLY.—On Monday, Dec. 25, Mrs. EUPHEMIA CONOLLY, aged 81 years and 10 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) from the residence of her son, Wm Conolly, No. 50 Eldridge-st.

FROST.—In Schenectady at St. George's Rectory, on Christmas Eve, Mrs. ELIZABETH FROST, widow of Dr. Joshua Frost, of Springfield, Mass., aged 86 years.

HERBERT.—On Second Day, 12th month, 25th, at Long Branch, N. J., HANNAH, widow of Jacob Herbert, formerly of Trenton, N. J., in 90th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, on Fifth Day next, at 11 A. M. The remains will be interred at Shrewsbury.

HITCHCOCK.—At West Farms, on Monday, Dec. 25, of croup, LAURA FRANCES, daughter of George and Maria Hitchcock, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the R. D. Church, at West Farms, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—At the residence of her brother, Geo. B. Cole, No. 62 South 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 26, RACHEL C., wife of Hayden H. Hall, aged 37 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 9 o'clock A. M. Thursday, Dec. 28, from the Presbyterian Church corner of South 3d and 5th sts.

☞ Sydney, N. S. W., and Australia papers please copy.

JARBOE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, of diphtheria, CHARLES FERDINAND only son of Vernon and Mary Jarboe, aged 2 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 326 East 51st-st. this day, (Thursday,) Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

LANDON.—On Monday morning, Dec. 25, EMMA LANDON, relict of G. J. Landon, in the 61st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 408 Pacific-st., corner Nevins-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 28, at 2 o'clock.

MIERS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, Mrs. KATE MIERS, aged 22 years and 21 days, wife of C. J. Miers, late assistant correspondent with Joseph Scoville, of the London *Morning Herald*.

The friends and members of Hoboken Lodge, No. 35, F. & A. M., are invited to attend, on Friday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 120 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken.

MCLEAN.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, JOSEPHINE MOULTON, wife of Henry C. McLean, and daughter of Theodore Moulton, Esq.

Due notice of the funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—At Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., on Monday, Dec. 25, Lieut. GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, U. S. Marine Corps, second son of the late Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. A., in the 24th year of his age.

His friends and relatives and officers of the Marine Corps, army and navy, are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Dr. Carnochan, No. 14 East 16th-st., on Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MATHESON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, HUGH PURVIANCE, son of Colin and Fannie C. Matheson, aged 3 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at No. 172 West 24th-st., on Friday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock.

OAKLEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, GEORGE F., youngest son of Wilmot Oakley, of South Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STONE.—At Riverdale, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, ELLEN CLEAVELAND STONE, eldest daughter of Henry L. Stone, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her father's residence, on Friday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2 o'clock and returns at 5 o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, JOHN B. TAYLOR, in the 44th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 108 4th-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock.

WHITELY.—In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 26, SUSANNA M., the youngest daughter of the late James and Ann Whitely, formerly of Paterson, N. J., aged 16 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of the family, No. 137 West 24th-st., at 12 M. to-day, after which the remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WEED.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 27, after a lingering illness, HARVEY OSCAR WEED, of this city, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Rev. Dr. Booth's Church, in Mercer-st., near 8th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

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Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th instant, after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.

Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. JNO. F. LOCKWOOD, late of Buffalo.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Agreeably to the provisions contained in the Indenture of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated April 1, 1863, sealed proposals (indorsed proposals for Bonds) addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon of TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, for the sale to the undersigned of $44,000 of the Land Bonds of said company.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.
SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, WILLIAM H. SWIFT, Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, ROOM NO. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., for the election of a Board of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer book will be closed from the evening of the 16th to the morning of the 29th of December. G. P. LLOYD, Vice-President.

OFFICE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of $. per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the Douglass Mining Company, payable on Dec. 30, inst., at the office of the Company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the Board of Directors. S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DISTRICT,) NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, DEC. 18, 1865.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1866, on the preferred certificates issued by this trust, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, at this office, to those in whose name said certificates stand registered on the 23d inst.

The transfer books, both of common and preferred certificates, will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 23d inst., and opened Jan. 8, 1866, at 10 A. M.
ALLEN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., (the first Monday in January, the regular day of meeting, being a holiday.)

Polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 30 to Jan. 2, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the Vermont Valley Railroad Company will pay the coupons of April 1, 1860, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1866, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls, Vt. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz., from the 2d day of January to the 2d day of February, at the National Park Bank, in the City of New-York, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated, Dec. 18, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., COR. WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the last day of the year, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house No. 38 Wall-st., in this city, on MONDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock. SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MUSK-RAT RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company, of Venango County, Penn., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
W. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of Janurry next, (9th prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST., ORGANIZED 1852.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M. By order of the board.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 16th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.

The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.

MR. C. S. JOSLYN WITHDRAWS FROM our firm from this date. The business will be continued under the same firm name, by N. W. RIKER alone.
RIKER & CO.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD

STATE AID BONDS.
Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 160 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

$10,000 REWARD.
LOST OR STOLEN,
FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Dated June 15, 1865,
AND NUMBERED
111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.
BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.
REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

7 3-10 CURRENCY COUPONS,
DUE DEC. 15.
1881 GOLD COUPONS,
DUE JAN. 1, 1866,
cashed by
MANN & BRUNDAGE,
No. 38 Pine-st.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

THE
GREAT WESTERN
(MARINE)
INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..........$5,000,000
CASH PAID IN AND SURPLUS..........2,175,000
ASSETS..........3,877,000

HOME OFFICE,
No. 39 William-st., New-York.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Leadenhall-st., London.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Tower Chambers, Liverpool.

FREIGHTS and CARGOES are insured at these offices, to and from any part of the world, at the current premiums, and according to the usages in the respective localities, made payable at either city, in GOLD, STERLING or CURRENCY, as may be desired.

The Company returns 75 per cent. of the profits in scrip to policy-holders, (amounting last year to 40 per cent.,) but also returns TWENTY PER CENT. IN CASH IN LIEU OF SCRIP to those wishing to commute for the same in lower net premiums.

For the accommodation of shippers, certificates are issued, losses payable at the Company's bankers in London, on shipments of specie, merchandise or produce, which are available with bankers as collateral security.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

COAL LANDS TO LEASE.

The NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY, owners of 2,350 acres of land located near Carbondale, Penn., and entirely free from debt, are desirous of making leases of the same to parties willing to make the improvements, and connection with the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. The company have nearly $100,000 cash on hand, and are prepared to advance this sum, properly secured, toward opening their lands and making them productive. Applications may be addressed to C. M. SCHOTT, Secretary, 319 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose. EDWARD HAND, Superintendant.
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OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, CORNER BROADWAY AND 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company, on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866. Poll open from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. The transfer book will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 9, both days inclusive. WM. G. HART, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January next. The poll will open at 10 and close at 11 o'clock A. M.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JOHN ANDERSON PETROLEUM CO., NO. 106 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866, at 12 o'clock M. By order. C. H. RAYMOND, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1866, ON the Special Mortgage Bonds of this company issued to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of New-York.
GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY. OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Tarr Farm Petroleum Company held Dec. 12, 1865, the capital stock of the company was reduced to one million of dollars, to be reissued in one hundred thousand shares of $10 each.
JAMES WADSWORTH, President.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

OFFICE MONTAUK S. N. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Montauk Steam Navigation Company has been adjourned to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office, No. 171 Broadway.
C. W. COPELAND, President.

WANTED—$100,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL IN A well-established business, for which a fair interest will be paid and guaranteed for five years; the general capital being large and fully equal to the hazards of the business, renders it a favorable opportunity for safe investment. Inquire at Atlantic National Bank, or address A., Post-office Box No. 6,740.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad, and Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st January next, will be paid at the Saint Nicholas National Bank on and after the 2d prox.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Muskrat Run Petroleum Company for the election of directors will be held at the office of the company, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, on the second TUESDAY in January next (9th) at 12 o'clock M.
DEC. 26, 1865. J. E. CARY, President.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 12th of January.
W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND. THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF SAVANNAH, GA.
CAPITAL..........$500,000

Proposals in writing, for shares in the above, will be received by either of the undersigned Commissioners, who will meet to award the stock on the 10th day of January proximo, at the office of the N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 14 Broad-st.

JONATHAN THORNE, SAM'L D. BABCOCK,
MARTIN BATES, JOSEPH STUART,
WM. H. GUION, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON,
D. H. BALDWIN. L. P. MORTON,
of New-York.
ANDREW LOW, HENRY BRIGHAM,
of Savannah.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 PINE-STREET, offers for investment, in sums to suit buyers, the following desirable Insurance Scrip:

$2,500	UNION MUTUAL.
$5,000	ORIENT MUTUAL.
$5,000	PACIFIC MUTUAL.
$5,000	ATLANTIC MUTUAL.
$3,500	COMMERCIAL MUTUAL.
$5,000	NEW-YORK MUTUAL.
$5,080	SUN MUTUAL.
$1,000	SECURITY FIRE SCRIP.
$3,000	MARKET FIRE SCRIP.

HART & PURCELL, New-York. C. W. PURCELL & Co., Richmond, Va.

HART & PURCELL,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 74 Broadway, and No. 9 New-st.,

Buy and sell government and other securities on commission, negotiate loans, make collections in all parts of the United States and Canada.

Deposits in gold and currency received, and interest allowed on daily balances.

JERSEY CITY COUPON BONDS.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 27, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due Jan. 1, 1866, on the bonds of this city, will be paid on presentation at the Tenth National Bank, New-York, and the Second National Bank, Jersey City.
E. F. C. YOUNG, City Treasurer.

NOTICE.

The January coupons of the Freeport Railroad, first mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, (California,) will be paid in gold coin on the 20th proximo, less government tax, at No. 47 Exchange-place, by GEO. T. M. DAVIS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD—COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds;
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds;
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD—Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds;
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—Coupons; and
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD—Coupons due Jan. 1, 1866,
Will be paid at our office, No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on the 2d day of January, less government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

WESTERN UNION,
UNITED STATES,
RUSSIAN EXTENSION,
INSULATED LINES,
AMERICAN,
TELEGRAPH STOCKS FOR SALE.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NATIONAL,
AMERICAN,
UNITED STATES,
ADAMS,
NATIONAL BANKERS',
EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st., dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks, and all description of securities not sold at the Stock Exchanges.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD CO., 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at this office, on the 9th day of January proximo.

Polls open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. B. HODGES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. H. SANBORN, President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. N. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING Fund of the State of Ohio will, on the 1st day of January, 1866, at No. 25 William-st., New-York, pay the interest and twenty per cent. of the principal of the Five Per Cent. Ohio Stocks, payable at the pleasure of the State after Dec. 31, 1865. By order of the Board.
JAS. H. GODMAN, President.

OFFICE OF TARSHISH SILVER MINING COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. POST, Secretary.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 2, *will receive interest as from* 1. Jan.

CITIZENS SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, paid on deposits made on or before Jan. 2.

Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.

Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. PAID FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.

Deposits made now draw interest from 1st January. BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits will commence to draw interest immediately on the first day of the month following date of the deposit.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE from government tax.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
corner 26th-st. and 3d-avenue.
Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF tax, allowed by Union Dime Savings Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

DEPOSITS made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN.

The dividends of this Bank from this time will be paid in January and July of each year, instead of March and September.

A Special Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent. has been declared out of the earnings of the Bank since the 15th of September last, (the date of the last dividend,) payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order. H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 Warren-st.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per cent. on the capital stock, for the quarter ending Dec. 31 inst., payable, free of government tax, on and after Jan. 16 prox.

The semi-annual dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., due April 1, 1866, on the third mortgage bonds, has also been ordered paid in anticipation, less government tax, on and after Jan. 16 prox.

Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the banking-house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer, in that city.

The transfer books will close Dec. 30 inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., and will reopen Jan. 17 prox.

By order of the board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.

By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER THE 2D DAY of January, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from government tax, will be paid the stockholders of this bank. The transfer books will be closed to that day inclusive.

By order. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo. By order of the Board.
C. A. SMITH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo, inclusive. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866. G. I. SENEY, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, 1866.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. and the government tax, payable, out of the profits of the bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 2d prox.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d of January, 1866. By order of the board. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1685.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. free of government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d to 31st Dec.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after Tuesday, second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from 23d inst. to Jan. 3. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1866.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH, President.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) per cent., payable on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866. The Transfer Books will close on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., and re-open on MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1866. By order. P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, and payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Friday, Jan. 5. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, December 18, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared, free of government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' & DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, from the earnings of the current six months, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 5th, 1866, from the net earnings of the past six months. The transfer books will be closed from 27th inst. until 6th proximo, inclusive. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. free from government tax, payable on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer book will be closed from this date until Jan. 2.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 23, 1865.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1 3-4 per cent., free from government tax, due Jan. 1, 1866, on Joliet and Chicago Railroad stock and Alton and St. Louis Railroad stock, will be paid by the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York, on the 2d proximo. W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—New-York, Dec. 22, 1865. The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of government tax, out of the net profits of the past three months, payable on and after the second day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed from this date to Jan. 2, inclusive. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

TARR FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 10 PINE-ST.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Tarr Farm Petroleum Company, held Dec. 16, 1865, a Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the company (one million dollars) was declared, payable Jan. 2, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 3, inclusive.
JAMES WADSWORTH, President.
J. P. HOGARTH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF six (6) per cent., free of government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1866.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

GROCERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of five per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the second day of January next. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 6. B. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after the 2d of January next.

By order of the Board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., JERSEY CITY, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE FEBRUARY DIVIDEND OF 1866 TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the amount of the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Six per Cent. upon the amount of the Consolidated Stock—free of government tax—payable on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to Stockholders resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Banking House of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city.

This Dividend is in anticipation, and in lieu of that which would otherwise be paid in February, 1866.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 10th of January, inclusive.
JOHN RODGERS, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 14th day of December, 1865, it was

Voted, That a dividend of $5 per share, free of government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 1st day of January next to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan, and registered at Boston, at the office of the General Receiver, in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in said city; and to all others, at the office of the Treasury, in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 31st inst., and Two (2) Per cent. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed this evening, and reopened on the morning of the 7th of January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

"THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS"—No. 516 Broadway, has, by its Trustees, declared a dividend, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and on larger sums at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable or credited to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, and if not drawn is entitled to interest from 1st of January, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of government tax, payable to stockholders on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of January next.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, free from government tax, payable on and after the second day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant until the 2d proximo, inclusive.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of government tax, will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on the 2d day of January next, until which date the transfer books are closed. By order of the Board.
G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:

ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:

On route No. 1..........	$100,000
On route No. 2..........	200,000
On route No. 3..........	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 2 Bridge-st., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 28, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received by the undersigned at this office until 10 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866, for furnishing Fresh Beef in such quantities as may be required from day to day, for six months from the 10th of January, 1866, commencing on that day, at David's and Hart's Islands, Fort Schuyler and Willett's Point, Sandy Hook, Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Hamilton and Wood, New-York City, and all other places in the vicinities of each place and post as are not otherwise provided for.

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with due proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and furnished at the expense of the contractor in such quantities and times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by the guarantors themselves, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— —— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed with two bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars each.

Names of guarantors, { ——— ——— ———

Bidders themselves must be present at the opening of the proposals, and be fully prepared with their sureties to sign immediately the contract and bond. Evidence must be shown of the entire responsibility of each surety, two being required. Any informality in the proposal will be the cause of its rejection, and any other than a genuine bid, made in perfect good faith, will subject the person making it and the guarantors to the extreme penalty of the law.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the names of two veritable sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand dollars. The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it. Payments to be made monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the government, viz.: currency, checks on certificates of indebtedness or others. FRANCIS E. BERIER,
Brevet Major, C. S.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.
OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 13, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, for all the surplus hard bread of this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and in good shipping order.

All purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes, one thousand (1,000) pounds.

Payment required on notification of acceptance of bid, in government funds.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to
JAMES CURRY, Colonel and C. S.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general Exchange and Banking business in the City of New-York and Richmond, Va., under the style of C. W. PURCELL & CO., in Richmond, Va., and HART & PURCELL, in New-York. Offices No. 74 Broadway and No. 9 New-st.
BENJAMIN HART,
C. W. PURCELL.

AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEES SALE
OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GAITERS, &c.
RICHARDS & CO.,
Will sell on
FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1865,
AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT THEIR SALESROOM,
NO. 44 CORTLAND-ST.,
The entire stock of a
JOBBING-HOUSE
in good order,
Which will be sold
WITHOUT RESERVATION.
Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer, (late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.,) salesroom No. 28 Liberty-st., just below the Post-office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, &C.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 2 South Ninth-st., near 1st-st., Williamsburgh, all the furniture contained in said house, viz.: Elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites in green plush, marble-top centre and fancy tables, rosewood etagere, fine French plate pier mirrors, crimson damask and lace curtains, two mahogany extension dining tables, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, &c., mahogany lounges and chairs in plush, fine mahogany secretary book-case, fine feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, &c.; very elegant white and decorated French China breakfast and dinner sets, four cases of very elegant and choice stuffed birds—one contains a fine specimen of the Northern Loon or Diver. Also, very fine rosewood piano-forte, ⅜ round corners, 7-octave, Barmore, maker; new velvet carpets, fine Axminster rugs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c.; together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Liberty-st.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster-General of the army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will therefore take place at Giesboro, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A boat will leave the 6th-st. wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HORSE COUPE AND VICTORIE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, Dec. 28, at 9½ A. M., at the private stable, No. 2 Neilson-place, (Mercer-st.,) between Waverley-place and 8th-st., to be sold without reserve, an elegant pair long tail bay horses, 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old, sound, kind, very stylish and fast: can trot better than 3:15 together. Also, an elegant coupe, nearly new, for one or two horses. Also, a Victoria, several sets double and single harness; two suits of livery, blankets, robes, &c., &c. Can be seen daily at stable from 9 to 11 A. M. Also, a shifting-top wagon and double-harness.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the premises No. 396 Broadway, the old and well-known hotel known as the
CARLTON HOUSE:

The entire furniture and fixtures, stock, &c., of the above popular establishment, comprising furniture, bedsteads, beds, bedding, carpets, mirrors, parlor suites, oilcloths, &c., &c.; also, bar fixtures, wines, cigars, counters, chairs, marble-top tables, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNDERWRITERS' SALE OF
DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865,
At 12 o'clock M., on the Battery,
ABOUT
1,000 BALES OF DAMAGED COTTON.

Balance of cotton saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st., New-York.

Also, on account of U. S. Government, LOT of HEMP and CLOTHING.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, DEC. 29.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn,

Rosewood and mahogany pianos, mahogany, walnut and painted marble-top chamber suites; hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, stoves, &c.

Also, at 10 A. M., in Gallery of Salesroom,

A choice assortment of fresh millinery and dry goods, balance of stock of a dealer; velvets, laces, hosiery, gloves, rich flowers, feathers, muslin, vails, trimmings, silk, &c., &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. E. COOLEY—Book Trade Salesrooms, No. 498 Broadway.

HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 7 o'clock.

A large assortment of elegantly bound and illustrated works. Photographs, albums, juvenile books, &c., suitable for gifts; including the popular "Gift Books" of the day. Standard editions in rich bindings, annuals, family bibles, and juvenile books in great variety.

ENGLISH BIBLES AND PRAYERS.

A splendid assortment, nearly one hundred varieties, richly bound; also French and English photograph albums, fine engravings, framed, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st.
AT THE
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY,
ARTISTS' SALE OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS, PAINTINGS AND SKETCHES,
the works of
A. W. WARREN AND C. G. GRISWOLD,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FINE GOLD JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND WATCHES.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 29 and 30th inst., at 11 o'clock each day, at No. 60 Liberty-st., a large assortment of fine gold and diamond jewelry, coral sets, ladies' and gent's watches, and a great variety of other fine gold jewelry, the stock of a first-class jeweler; to be peremptorily sold without reserve. Every article will be warranted as represented.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.:

A fine assortment of FANCY GOODS, suitable for the season.

ALSO,

An invoice of fine china vases, antique Pompeii and Etruscan, some ornamented with fine paintings.

ALSO,

Alabaster, marble and parian groups, busts, virgins, mantel and parlor ornaments, &c., &c.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

Boston and French Flint Glassware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st. 300 packages Boston Flint Glassware, goblets, wines, champagnes, decanters, 8, 9 and 10 bowls, celeries, nappies, &c., 150 barrels ½ and ⅓-pint common tumblers, 200 boxes Pittsburgh chimneys, 50 cases French Flint Glass, 2 crates W. G. ware; also, an open stock of cut and pressed glassware.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Battery,
About 1,000 bales of
DAMAGED COTTON,
balance of cotton saved from the fire at No. 15 State-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
FRENCH PLATE MANTLE AND PIER MIRRORS, CARPETS, PAINTINGS AND SUNDRIES.

THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Liberty-st., a large number of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room suites of different styles; also library and secretary bookcases, buffets, extension tables, lounges, easy chairs, hall furniture, &c. Catalogues at sale. Goods boxed for shipping on the premises.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB HOLIDAY FANCY GOODS.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, STATUETTES, NECESSARIES, GILT and ORMOLU GOODS, WORK-BOXES, ODORS, BIJOUTERIES, GLOVE, CIGAR STANDS, THIS DAY, at No. 60 Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE.

The beautiful collection of pictures contributed by the artists are now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY, cor. of 23d-st. and 4th-av., and will be sold on the evening of FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, by H. H. Leeds & Miner, auctioneers.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 4, 1865.

SALE OF A LOT OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Notice is hereby given, that there will be sold at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at public auction, on the 28th day of December, 1865, at noon, a large lot of old Navy Cannon.

These cannon will be sold by the pound to the highest bidder.

Terms cash in government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be paid at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, at which time the cannon must be removed from the Navy-yard; otherwise they will revert to the government.

Further information regarding the sale will be given on application to the ordnance officer at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.
H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
Navy Department.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 11, 1865.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED NAVY POWDERS AT NEW-YORK.—There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon of the 28th day of December, 1865, at the office of Inspector of Ordnance in the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by samples, three thousand (3,000) barrels of unserviceable and damaged navy powders.

Terms—Cash in government funds, one-half of the amount to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days after; during which time the powders must be removed from the Naval Magazine on Ellis' Island by the purchasers, otherwise they will revert to the government. H. A. WISE,
Chief of Bureau.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction, on
FRIDAY, Dec. 29,

At 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts., OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, &c., consisting of elegant black walnut writing-desks, black walnut cane-seat chairs, three large iron safes, letter-presses, portfolios, rulers, &c. Sale positive.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, AT 11 o'clock, within the store,
500 boxes prime army bread, in good condition.

A FINE COLLECTION OF 400 PAINTINGS, neatly framed, will be sold at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock, by MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st. Now on exhibition.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 3,000 BALES MEMPHIS
AND
NEW-ORLEANS COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, No. 109 Wall-st., WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, in front of their store, wines in casks, &c., part in bond, suitable for family use.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl 27 years of age, of good education and experienced in housekeeping, as housekeeper, seamstress or children's nurse, in some first-class family; best references given. Address F. L., Box No. 3,070 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and well-recommended woman, in city or country, as cook and laundress; understands the business in all its branches; would do housework. No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE family, by a Protestant girl as plain cook, or to do general housework. Apply at No. 84 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-recommended Welsh woman as a companion to an invalid or to accompany a family to Europe. Address A. M., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook and to assist in the washing; has the best of city reference. Call at No. 287 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and to take care of grown-up children, and to do plain sewing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Apply at No. 216 West 38th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chambermaid; has good reference. Call at No. 623 6th-av., second floor, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in some mercantile house, either in or out of the city; is a rapid penman, and quick at figures; has been in the business office of a newspaper some years; can produce excellent references as to character and business qualities. Address H., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has had twelve years' experience in the importing, fancy, dry goods, hosiery and notion business as salesman; has a large trade, and can give good references. Address S. B. C., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN a situation as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wages is not so much of an object as a good home in a respectable family; is willing to make himself generally useful at any thing; can give the reference from his last place. Call, or address D. K., No. 101 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses, drive, and work in and about a house and grounds; is willing and able; can milk; not afraid of work, and very reliable and trusty; best reference. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, a situation in a respectable house as light porter, or to make himself useful; is possessed of a liberal education, and can write a good hand. Address B. C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; is willing to make himself useful; has good recommendations as to ability, honesty, &c.; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; is a first-class groom and driver, and can produce the best city reference as to honesty, capability and sobriety. Address W. W., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as general man; understands farming, plain gardening, the care and management of horses, and willing to make himself useful. Address M. C., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 22 years of age, as assistant bartender or light porter; is not afraid of work. Address C. C. B., No. 205 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; NO objection to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses; is a good driver; city reference given. Address B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable and industrious man as porter, and make himself generally useful in store; best of references. Address PORTER, No. 267 Broadway, Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman; understands his business; has the best of city reference from his last place. Address M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who thoroughly understands the business; can milk if required; the best city reference from his last employer. Address M. Y., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman; has the best of reference for sobriety and capability. Address W. H., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; has the best of city reference. Address JAMES LEONARD, Box No. 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as [illegible] manager; [illegible] P. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.—A YOUNG MAN, having had five years' experience in the business, [illegible] for an engagement [illegible] good references. Address E. J. B., Box 128 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are [illegible] to Congress [illegible] them bounties [illegible] quently. [illegible] discharge [illegible] tion of [illegible] H. J. RANSDELL & Co., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

EMPLOYMENT.—[illegible] competent [illegible] going to [illegible]

WANTED—ENERGETIC AND EXPERIENCED agents [illegible] States of New-York and New-Jersey for LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR, the [illegible] 1st of March [illegible] good district [illegible] ter to JOSEPH WILSON, Jr., [illegible] York City.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT, HONEST boy, [illegible] the city; [illegible] name and [illegible] Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, [illegible] ly in Brooklyn [illegible] quired, a [illegible] place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE envelope business [illegible] 2,882 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS AGENTS, with [illegible] business. [illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE IN AN office [illegible] moderate [illegible] Post-office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING house, [illegible] No. 1,423 Post-office.

WANTED—[illegible] CO.'S, No. [illegible]

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS. APply to MARTIN & FULKERSON, No. 234 Pearl-st.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.

Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, [illegible] mills; pumps, [illegible] gearing, &c. [illegible] JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st., [illegible] New-York.

THE HARRISON BOILER—A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—[illegible] others using [illegible] generator [illegible] lute safety [illegible] cost of repairs [illegible] and transportation [illegible] now in use [illegible] cast-iron [illegible] nal diameter [illegible] are held together [illegible] ends. [illegible] operation. [illegible] JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., [illegible] Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, [illegible] stationary [illegible] tow, oakum [illegible] JUDSON & [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CLOSE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—MADE by Wood [illegible] der. Can be seen [illegible] av. For price, apply to [illegible] FREEMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—THE IMMENSE stock now [illegible] 420 Broadway, [illegible] ly reduced [illegible] carriages.

SLEIGH BELLS AND SLEIGH HARNESS [illegible] sleigh bells [illegible] over offered [illegible]

FOR SALE.—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP [illegible] one expressly [illegible] black mare [illegible] butter-stand, [illegible] City Market, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP MARATHON WILL DISCHARGE under general order at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, 28th inst. Storage waived on all permits presented before sunset on Friday, 29th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

QUEEN	SATURDAY, Dec. 16
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 23
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 30
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Jan. 6

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.

For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin ......$132 50 | Second cabin $80 00

Through tickets to London, $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III		1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.

EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Jan. 5
WASHINGTON	M. SURMONT	FRIDAY	Feb. 2

Carrying only cabin passengers.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK	THURSDAY	Dec. 28
ETNA	SATURDAY	Dec. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Jan. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Jan. 6

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers direct to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to Liverpool, Glasgow and the Irish ports.

BRITANNIA	SATURDAY, Dec. 30.
CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Jan. 13.

Cabins, $90, $80, $70. Steerage, $30, in currency.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Passengers will please come direct to the office, as this company do not employ runners.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. E. DIXON, will sail as above, from Pier No. 3 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28. For passage at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia every trip.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River, one of their new first-class steamships.
THE HAVANA,
M. R. GREENE, Commander,
will leave
ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH DECEMBER.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight, at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNSDAY, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

P. S.—The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Jan. 10.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf.
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCRERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

FOR MOBILE—MERCHANTS' LINE
Goes to the wharf with all her cargo. To sail on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
The fine A 1 fast-sailing side-wheel steamship DACOTAH, WM. JONES, Master, now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, will sail as above.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.,
or, JAMES W. ELWELL & CO., No. 51 South-st.
A. J. INGERSOLL & CO., Agents, Mobile.

COMMERCIAL LINE OF U. S. M. STEAMSHIPS
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
FAIRBANKS, Capt. WM. POWELL.
WM. P. CLYDE, Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS.
WASHINGTON, Capt. O. CHICHESTER.
The A 1 steamship WM. P. CLYDE is now receiving freight, and will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 4 P. M. Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st., or JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The first class steamship
STARLIGHT, PEDRICK, Master,
is now receiving cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, 30th December, at 3 P. M.
The first-class and reliable steamship COMMANDER, FERRY, Master, will follow.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,

AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.

DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.

JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.

Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$300	$200	$100

A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.

Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.

An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT TO CALIFORNIA.

The PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail from Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

Commencing with this steamer, we shall CLASSIFY FREIGHT, and have so REDUCED RATES that shippers will be enabled to forward a large proportion of goods VIA THE ISTHMUS that have heretofore sought other modes of transportation.

Tables of classification, rates, &c., furnished at our freight-offices.

SHIPPERS MUST BE PARTICULAR TO SEND WITH EACH CARTLOAD A MEMORANDUM OF CONTENTS AND WEIGHT OF EACH CASE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
$225.	$125.	$50.

The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the Hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.

Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship COSTA RICA will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 30th, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.
The elegant steamship
CREOLE,
N. ANDERSON, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above ports, on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
All bills of lading signed at the wharf.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
SAILING SATURDAYS.
Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with most luxurious accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & Co.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class fast sailing steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. S. H. DOLLARD, will sail from Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North river.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ALDALUSIA,
SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WILLIAM H. WEST, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 30.
Agents in Charleston—Messrs. Ravenel & Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN JACINTO follows Jan. 6, 1866.
The passenger accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 2 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah,
B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.
STAR LINE.
Connecting with railroad throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class United States mail steamships

CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN, Commander,
AMERICA	LINDT, Commander,
NEVADA	CARPENTER, Commander,
WEYBOSSET	PARISH, Commander.

THE
CONSTITUTION
will sail from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agent in Savannah, BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.
Freights received on our covered Pier No. 13 North River, at all times during the day.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
Connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
The first-class steamships
LEO, MERRILL, Commander,
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander,
ZODIAC, DEARBORN, Commander.
The entirely new and fast-sailing steamship LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE
A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
HUNTER,
M. L. ROGERS, Commander,
will leave on THURSDAY, Dec. 28.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.
The TYBEE follows in January.

PORTLAND STEAMSHIPS—CHANGE OF PIER.—The business of the New-England Steamship Company's Portland line of steamers, will be removed on Jan. 1, 1866, from Pier No. 9, North River, to Pier No. 38, East River, foot of Market-st. This new wharf is covered with a substantial water-proof building, affording thorough protection to inward and outward cargoes. H. B. CROMWELL & CO, No. 86 West-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this city and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the *best piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools, altogether because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FIFTY-TWO GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and SEVENTEEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	A. H. PEASE,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	F. L. RITTER,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GAO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK,

And many others.

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."
THE
STODART
PIANO-FORTE!

Recommends itself to those desirous of purchasing an instrument of unequaled durability of wear, strength of mechanism, beauty of tone and finish and exquisiteness of touch.

Thousands of these unrivaled instruments have been sold since the factory has been in operation, and in no case has a single one failed to give the most unqualified satisfaction to the purchaser.

Thirty years of continued success, with the proper application of all REALLY valuable improvements, has proved them far superior to any instrument now manufactured, both for *sweetness of tone, power and brilliancy*.
STODART & MORRIS, Manufacturers,
No. 684 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW GOLD MEDAL PIANO.
LINDEMAN & SONS'
CELEBRATED AND UNEQUALED
PATENT CYCLOID PIANO-FORTES
Were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute
The
FIRST-PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.
FOR
NOVELTY, SUPERIORITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Similar testimonials were awarded these Unequaled Instruments at the State Fairs of Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, and wherever they have been Exhibited in Competition during 1865. The Cycloid Piano has superiority of actual melodious power, and a purity and vocality of tone, a perfection of touch, a just mechanical construction, and will stand in tune longer than any other form of piano. N. B.—Warranted for six years. Warerooms, No. 2 Le Roy-place, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.

Send for our new Gold Medal Circular.

THE FIRST PRIZE PELOUBET ORGANS,

Awarded the Gold Medal by the American Institute, New-York, over Mason & Hamlin, and all other competitors, as the "best Cabinet Organs" for superior quality, variety and power of tone.

A great variety of styles for parlors and churches, from $100 to $600. Sole depot of the Peloubet Organs and Melodeons, Pianos, &c.
J. M. PELTON,
No. 841 Broadway,
between 13th and 14th sts., New-York.

HAZELTON BROTHERS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompany each piano.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Great bargains for the holidays. Pianos at reduced prices for the Holiday Week, at T. S. BERRY'S, No. 593 Broadway.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO LET.

TO PIANO DEALERS AND PURCHASERS.

Superior inducements and advantages are offered by
CHAMBERS & GABLER, No. 14 6th-st.

MR. HENRY HOOPER, JR.,
TEACHER OF SINGING AND PIANO-FORTE.
Address at the music-store of L. M. Jacobs, 207 8th-av.

AT CHAMBERS', 8TH-ST., CORNER 4TH-AV. —Elegant upright "Boudoir" Pianos in fine rosewood cases at moderate prices. Also a variety of superbly finished square pianos at lower prices than any other first-class house.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, New-York.

A HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE and stool, $175, Chickering maker; also, rosewood piano-forte, Gilbert maker, Boston, $150; mahogany piano-forte, $80; assortment new piano-fortes at manufacturers' prices.
McDONALD & CO., No. 23 4th-av.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

E. BLOOMFIELD'S PIANOS ARE NOT surpassed for power, quality or durability. Prices low. Warranted for five years. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 29 and 31 King-st., between Varick and Macdougal sts.

PIANO-FORTES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, of every style, at prices from $100 to $150, lower than any other in the city, of equal quality. Two second-hand Pianos for sale—$60 and $125.
CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

A LADY WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE a magnificent Rosewood 7-octave PIANOFORTE—a $550 instrument—for nearly half its value; nearly new; best city makers; overstrung bass, carved legs, &c. Apply at 28 3d-st., near 2d-av.

HOLIDAY GIFT PIANOS ELEGANTLY finished in superb rosewood cases, for sale at moderate prices, by
T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st.,
Corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

HAINES BRO.'S PIANOS.—ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best in America; first premium awarded whenever exhibited; full satisfaction guaranteed. For sale, on reasonable terms, at the manufacturers', No. 360 2d-av., corner 21st-st.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS THIS month, at BARMORE'S Warerooms, No. 348 Bleecker-st. Seventeen prize medals. Warranted five years. Fine second-hand Pianos cheap.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st. New-York.

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PIANO-FORTES. —A full assortment of these splendid instruments for sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL,
WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.

The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL.—A PARTY HAVING AIDED the inventor with mill and machinery for manufacturing photograph paper, and having fully demonstrated that it can be made equal to the best imported article, now offers his interest in the same to a practical paper maker for the better development of the business—to such it will be a fortune. Apply at R. A. LEWIS' Gallery, No. 160 Chatham-st., New-York.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE.—PAYING about $9 per day, will be sold for $750 cash, if applied for on or before Thursday, Dec. 28. A good dairy of milk with it. Inquire No. 50 James-st., in the Oyster Saloon.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—A HORSE and CART owned by the subscribers and in the care of John W. Sherman, a cartman employed by them at No. 132 William-st., was last seen on Tuesday morning. The cart has iron axle and springs; horse is a dark roan Canadian pony, heavy neck and mane, about 14 hands high. The above reward will be paid upon the return of the property to
DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., N. Y.

FOUND—A ONE-HALF BARREL PACKAGE, Dec. 22, near Cortlandt-st. The owner can procure the same by paying for this advertisement and proving property, at No. 404 West Washington Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

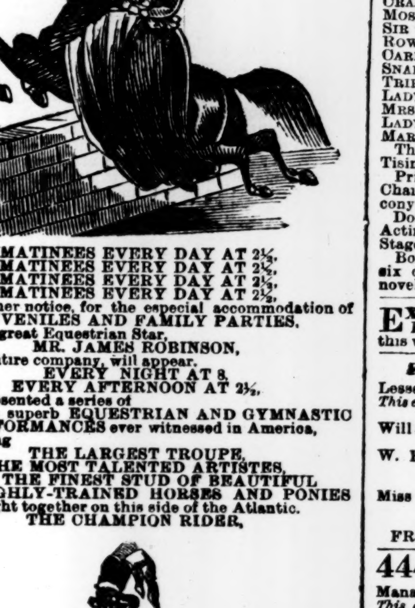
WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.

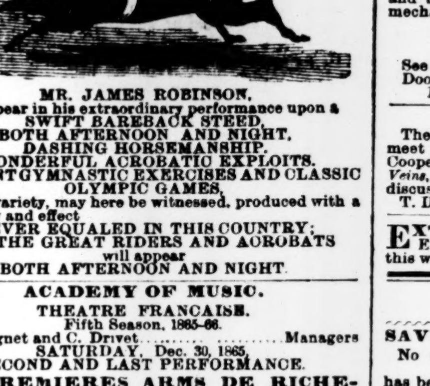
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that in order to carry out the system of
NOVELTY AND VARIETY
which seems most acceptable to the frequenters of his Theatre, he will present for the next few weeks
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY,
Morton's Standard Comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
Will be repeated, in which will appear Messrs. Frederic Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Geo. Holland, Young, Norton, B. T. Ringgold, Graham, Pope, Ward, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton and Miss Carman.
FRIDAY, LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
SATURDAY, DREAMS OF DELUSION and RURAL FELICITY.
MONDAY, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
Mr. Wallack has received from London a play, by Tom Taylor, founded on Miss Braddon's celebrated work, known here as "The Outcasts," to be entitled
HENRY DUNBAR,
which will soon be produced with new scenery, music, &c., and a great cast.
Coleman's great comedy,
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
is in rehearsal.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON,
Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......MANAGER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
BRILLIANT HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!



MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
until further notice, for the especial accommodation of
JUVENILES AND FAMILY PARTIES,
when the great Equestrian Star,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
and the entire company, will appear.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½.
will be presented a series of
The most superb EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES ever witnessed in America,
introducing
THE LARGEST TROUPE,
THE MOST TALENTED ARTISTES,
AND THE FINEST STUD OF BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES
ever brought together on this side of the Atlantic.
THE CHAMPION RIDER,



MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
will appear in his extraordinary performance upon a
SWIFT BAREBACK STEED,
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP.
WONDERFUL ACROBATIC EXPLOITS.
ELEGANT GYMNASTIC EXERCISES AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
in every variety, may here be witnessed, produced with a brilliancy and effect
NEVER EQUALED IN THIS COUNTRY;
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACROBATS
will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THEATRE FRANCAISE.
Fifth Season, 1865-66.
Paul Juignet and C. Drivet......Managers
SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1865,
SECOND AND LAST PERFORMANCE.
LES PREMIERES ARMS DE RICHELIEU.
Comedy Vaudeville, in two acts, by Bayard and Dumanoir.
LA PARTIE DE PIQUET.
Comedy, in one act, by M. Fournier.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Tickets may be obtained from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, at F. DARDONVILLE'S, No. 678 Broadway.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 12 o'clock, M. The Annual Reports will be read, and Trustees, Managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services, the children's Christmas Tree will be exhibited and tables of refreshments, &c., be in readiness.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION DESIRED by a young man with a view to the stage. Address S. T., Box No. 49 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,

taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 6, 1865, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.

3:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

11 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P.M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, GEO. B HALL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 148 Pearl-st. Fare $2.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

The side-wheel steamer CORNUBIA, length 190 feet by 24 feet, and 14 feet deep; iron propeller steamer PRESTON, length 170 feet by 23 feet, and 13½ feet hold; screw gunboats WINONA, and PANOLA, length 168 feet by 23 feet 10 inches, and 11 feet 8 inches. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1865,
Engagement for a limited period only, of the distinguished artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear for the
FOURTH TIME AT THIS THEATRE,
AS
MIAMI,
(The Huntress of the Mississippi,)
and MADAME ST. AUBERT,
in Buckstone's renowned drama, in three acts, entitled the
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

SCENERY	by	HILLIARD
COSTUMES	by	PHILIPPE
APPOINTMENTS	by	WALLIS

ALL NEW.

Mr. J. W. Collier, Ralton, J. Nunan, George Becks, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, W. H. Danvers, Holmes, Barry, Neal, Rendle, &c., Misses Alice Placide, Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c., &c., in the cast.

Act I—Ireland on the Galway Coast, 1745.
Act II—America, the Valley of the Mississippi, 1747.
Act III—Ireland, the Hill of Howth and Dublin City, 1748.

FRIDAY, MISS LUCILLE WESTERN
will appear, for the fifth time in this theatre, in
GREEN BUSHES.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress...MISS LUCY RUSHTON
Miss RUSHTON has the honor to inform the public of New-York, that she will repeat, EVERY EVENING until FURTHER NOTICE, Sheridan's sterling comedy of
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,"
with the following powerful cast:

SIR PETER TEAZLE	MR. C. M. WALCOT
SIR OLIVER SURFACE	MR. HARRY PEARSON
JOSEPH SURFACE	MR. J. K. MORTIMER
CHARLES SURFACE	MR. D. W. WALLER
CRABTREE	MR. T. PLACIDE
MOSES	MR. J. MOORE
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE	MR. WM. A. MESTAYER
ROWLEY	MR. H. CUNNINGHAM
CARELESS	MR. W. S. HIGGINS
SNAKE	MR. T. C. GOURLAY
TRIP	MR. DAVIES
LADY TEAZLE	MISS LUCY RUSHTON
MRS. CANDOR	MRS. CLARA MAEDER
LADY SNEERWELL	MRS. MARK SMITH
MARIA	MRS. A. W. YOUNG

The orchestra will be under the leadership of Mr. H. Tisington.

Prices of Admission—Parquet Circle, 75 cts.; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Balcony Seats, $1; Balcony Private Boxes, $5, $6, $7 and $8; Private Boxes, $10.

Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 7¾.

Acting Manager and Treasurer......Mr. H. H. DAVIS
Stage Manager......Mr. J. SCHONBERG

Box office open from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. Seats secured six days in advance. In active preparation, several novelties. A Matinée on SATURDAY, Dec. 30.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MISS FANNY HERRING
Will appear in one of her popular characters,
WANDERING STEENIE.
W. H. WHALLEY, Miss R. DENVIL, LEWIS, MESTAYER.
THE SNOW BIRD.
Miss FANNY HERRING, G. L. FOX, W. MARDEN.
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE,
G. L. FOX, C. K. FOX, Mlle. MARTINETTI.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. W. H. WHALLEY.

444. AMERICAN THEATRE. BROADWAY.

Manager and Proprietor......R. W. BUTLER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW NOVELTIES EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
EVERY PRODUCTION A SUCCESS
BY
THE FAMOUS TROUPE.
The new and original Fairy, Musical, Pantomimical Spectacle, entitled
THE LAST NAIL;
OR, THE FAIRIES OF THE LAUGHING WATERS.
Produced in a style of gorgeous magnificence. New and beautiful scenery; splendid properties; startling mechanical effects, &c. The cast embracing the entire
STRENGTH OF THE TROUPE.
THE BEAUTIFUL BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE CORPS DE ETHIOPE.
See small bills of the day.
Doors open at 6, to commence at 7¼ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

SCIENCE AND ART.

The polytechnic branch of the American Institute will meet this THURSDAY EVENING, in Room No. 24 Cooper Building. Dr. R. P. Stevens will speak on *Gold Veins*, after which the cause of boiler explosions will be discussed. Admission free.
T. D. STETSON, Sec'y. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

MEDICAL.

SAVE THE DEAR LITTLE ONES!!!!
No child has died from croup where
"BRUCE & CO'S CROUP CURE"
has been used, and the directions followed. Sold by all druggists.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of die. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR FEMALES, No. 7 Beach-st., New-York, conducted by Dr. DURANT & CO., is fitted up elegantly, expressly for the convenience of ladies requiring nursing during confinement, and the utmost attention is paid to the comfort and welfare of the patient. The strictest confidence always observed. Competent nurses in constant attendance.

DR. DURANT OFFERS, WITH CONFIDENCE to the ladies, his celebrated remedy for the removal of all irregularities or obstructions; relieves after all other so-called remedies have failed. Ladies, try it. Office No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading new edition of medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY." Price, 25 cents. By Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Mailed free. Consultations daily.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DR. POWELL, NO. 136 WEST NINTH-ST., a few doors from Broadway, can be consulted confidentially by either sex, by letter or otherwise.

DR. DURANT INSURES THE LADIES a speedy relief from all special irregularities and obstructions at one interview. No. 7 Beach-st., New-York.

ON NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., from whatever cause, in either sex; *Seminalia*, just published, price $1, at 80 Amity, or 1 Vesey-st.

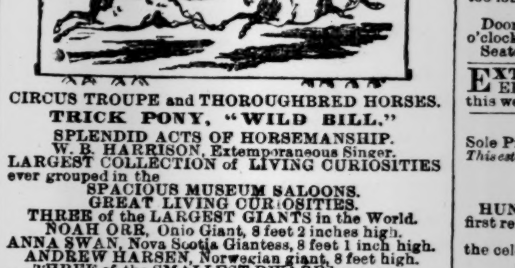
GENTLEMEN CAN, WITH CONFIDENCE consult Dr. LEWIS, at his old-established office, No. 7 Beach-st., three doors from West Broadway, New-York

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of some hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
SURPASSING ATTRACTION.
HOLIDAY WEEK. HOLIDAY WEEK.
EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE
EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE
EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
DURING THE WEEK.
AFTERNOON AT 3......EVENING AT 7½.
FAIRY HOLIDAY SPECTACLE.
DWANGEE, THE ARAB;
OR, THE
FAIRY GUARDIAN of the MAGIC WELL.
NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES and EFFECTS.



CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
SPLENDID ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
LARGEST COLLECTION of LIVING CURIOSITIES
ever grouped in the
SPACIOUS MUSEUM SALOONS.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the World.
NOAH ORR, Ohio Giant, 8 feet 2 inches high.
ANNA SWAN, Nova Scotia Giantess, 8 feet 1 inch high.
ANDREW HARSEN, Norwegian giant, 8 feet high.
THREE of the SMALLEST DWARFS ever seen.
MAJOR COLVIN, aged 11, 21 inches high, weighs 15 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, Jr., aged 14, 27 inches high, weighs 18 lbs.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the Miniature Lady.
JOHN BATTERSBY, Living Skeleton, weighing 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSBY, his wife, weighing 700 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
THREE-HORNED BULL. AN ALBINO BOY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
The best Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, and over
100,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

BROADWAY THEATRE. BEGINS 7¾.
GRAND HOLIDAY COMBINATION.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the GREAT COMEDIAN,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
Who will appear
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK
In his two famous characterizations of
MOSE AND SAM,
To commence with the brilliant comedy of
SAM.

SAM	Mr. Chanfrau.
LAURA	Miss Olive Logan.

To conclude with the two act local drama of
MOSE.

MOSE	Mr. Chanfrau.

On Friday evening, Dec. 29, Benefit of DE WALDEN. Author of SAM.
13TH SAM MATINEE, SATURDAY, DEC. 30.
The eminent comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS.
appears at this Theatre Jan. 8.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

BRYANT'S.
Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
MONDAY, DEC. 25, AND DURING THE WEEK.
IMMENSE SUCCESS. EVERYTHING NEW.
ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
Dan Bryant's Stump Speech, Mischievous Monkey, In and Out of Place, Lord Dundreary on a Lark.
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
William Henry, a weather-beaten tar......Dan Bryant
Parquet, 50 cts.; family circle, 30 cts.; private boxes, $5.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT
N. G. S. N. Y.
BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY, Jan. 5, 1866.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Tickets can be had at all the principal hotels and music stores.
The sale of boxes will take place THIS (THURSDAY) NIGHT, at 7½ P. M., at the Armory, corner University-place and 13th-st.

EXTRA CIRCUS PERFORMANCE EVERY MORNING, at ELEVEN O'CLOCK, during this week, at BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

FINE ARTS.

WANTED—THE PEOPLE TO SEE THE TWO beautiful ENGRAVINGS by RITCHIE, just published by MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN, No. 25 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, and No. 60 Walker-st., New-York—"THE APPLE GATHERING," from the original painting by Jerome Thompson; plate 20x30 inches; price $5; and "THE FIRST BLOW FOR LIBERTY," a new historical engraving from an original design by F. O. C. Darley, N. A.; plate 28x36 inches; price $5. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States who are competent to present these beautiful works of art to subscribers. State business, experience, and name territory wanted to canvass.
MOORE, WILSTACH & BALDWIN,
No. 60 Walker st., New-York.

THE FOURTH EXHIBITION IN NEW-YORK of FRENCH, ENGLISH and FLEMISH PICTURES is open DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 10, at the STUDIO BUILDING, No. 15 10th-st.
F. J. PILGORAM, Secretary.
E. GAMBART, Director.

LECTURES.

"ACROSS THE CONTINENT."
HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor elect, will preside.
Lecture at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7 o'clock.

Tickets for the reserved circle (no others sold in advance,) 50 cents. For sale at the Astor House and at the St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and Fifth-av. Hotels. Also, at American News Co., 121 Nassau-st.; *Tribune* Office; Brentano's, 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and (if not all sold before) at the 8th-st. entrance on the evening of the lecture. The holders of tickets for the reserved circle are requested, to save confusion, to enter on the 3d-av. side. No tickets sold at that entrance.

Tickets for the unreserved part of the hall, 25 cents; sold only at the 8th-st. entrance on the evening of the lecture.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.
CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, Dec. 28, 1865.
HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., of Philadelphia, will read a paper THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock,
ON THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.
WM. COVENTRY W. WADDELL, Rec. Sec'y.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½ P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.

NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."

Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille,
LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class, afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTON CALLENDER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, NO. 32 EAST 21ST-ST.,
was reopened Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former Superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

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THE STRONG-STEVENS CASE.

Conclusion of Mr. John Graham's Argument.

Judge Hoffman's Conduct Censured and Questioned.

An Amusing but Severe Analysis of the Evidence.

THE ARGUMENT OF MR. HENRY A. CRAM.

The Theories of Plaintiff and Defendant Criticised.

THE CASE TO CLOSE TO-DAY.

Yesterday was what might well be termed a field day in the Superior Court, where, before Judge GARVIN and a jury, two families—the Strongs and the Stevens—contest for supremacy. The Strong-Stevens divorce case passes after to-day into the catalogue of *causes celebres*, and its 3,500 pages of testimony, exclusive of argument, will swell the law library of many an advocate, as affording a splendid illustration of the facility with which the gravest charges can be made against parties of hitherto unsuspected, untarnished character; of the sad experiences of unsteady witnesses; of the private hatreds between counsel cropping out all through the case; of the most flagrant contradictions on both sides; of the most bitter denunciations—personal—by counsel; of the cost of a suit for divorce, not less than $20,000 in all, exclusive of the wines on the lunch-table at recess; and of the jolly times twelve good and acceptable jurors can have when kept for five consecutive weeks in a hot, crowded, stifling and unhealthy court-room.

After the regular reference on the part of the Judge, jury, counsel and crowd to the refreshing columns of the morning journal, the names of the jury were called, and Mr. GRAHAM continued his appeal in behalf of the defendant, substantially as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I forgot, on the point of forgiveness, to allude to the evidence of Mrs. Hecksher, who testifies that there was no such estrangement as the plaintiff claims. I now come to a very important point. It is the question as to whether there was an abortion, and if so, who committed it.

According to Mr. Stevens Mr. Strong came to his house and told him there was trouble with Mrs. Strong, and that she had a miscarriage. He also told Mad. Barbier the same story. Mrs. Barbier stated that it was a perfectly formed child, which went to show the exact status of the child when in the womb—and this taken in connection with the medical evidence shows that the child was murdered in the womb, and was born in a state of putrifaction. Then Wilson, the undertaker, puts something in a box and buries it without knowing or meaning to know what it was, and to this day he has not been paid for it. There was no return made of this premature birth at the City Inspector's office—all done to secure the safety of all concerned in the matter. Dr. Watson entered it in his book a miscarriage, undoubtedly for the purpose of shielding two families. Mr. Strong was away all day; he didn't mean to be on hand while the child was born. But it would seem that Strong was in terror of his wife, for when she summoned him he obeyed, and went to her bed-side. He didn't dare to refuse. Both sides concede that here was an abortion. Was it Mr. Strong's child, and who destroyed it? It was five months old, and if it was Mr. Edward Strong's, was he placed in juxtaposition with Mrs. Strong in October? Where is there any such evidence? This destroys all motive for the destruction of the child. Edward was last with her in August. This proves the absurdity of the first question. It was Peter's child, murdered or not. They are bound to show whose child it was. Now if they had shown that Edward was hanging about Mrs. Strong in October, there would have been a motive, but if not, what motive could she have, except her desire for reconciliation with her husband? Mrs. Bedell says that Mary told her she committed the abortion. Her's is the only testimony which can clear Peter of having forced his wife to destroy his own child. You have the evidence of old Mr. Stevens, to whom Peter attempted to suggest the intended murder. Mrs. Hecksher says that Mrs. Strong told Peter that his charge was false; that he had forced her to do it, and it was the price of his leaving the children with her and of living with her himself. He then admitted it. Mr. Norris says that in 1863 she again charged him with it, and he abruptly closed the conversation with such words as strumpet and prostitute. He hated her and hated anything that came from her—his or not. The effect of this abortion, performed not with medical skill, must have been terrible. What were the operations of her mind? This is most important, as going to suggest to you how much importance you shall attach to her confessions. She was in such a state of body and mind as to know nothing of what she was doing. Dr. Trask says she was of a delicate habit; she was subject to the drain of her disease and to that of nursing her child Edith. These drains reduced her vitality, and in spite of the physician's remonstrance, insisted upon nursing the child, even at the expense of her life. And yet they pretend that she was carrying on unrestrainedly this incestuous intercourse with this hypocritical libertine, this inestimable deacon. Dr. Bedford says that this morbid state of the blood is calculated to depress the system and inevitably would wear away the vital forces. It drains the spinal cord, affecting the brain and causing despondency. He says that remorse for abortion would act powerfully on the brain.

The medical testimony is one of the masterpieces of this defence, and we concluded that if we convinced you of these points, your conclusion must be favorable to us. We have shown to you that Mrs. Strong was in no condition for the abuse of appetites. The appetite for incest is appetite in its most superlative form and when one's vitality is gone, used up and drained out, neither it nor the ordinary desire could exist. The state of facts narrated are and must be untrue. This evidence shows this, and shows that the child was murdered in the womb, was born dead, and seriously affected the body and mind of Mrs. Strong. Her husband, therefore, must have committed this murder. Why was this note to Edward written before the confession was made in writing to her husband? And here let me repeat the theory of my learned opponent. We must anchor them to their original theory or else, like a nose of wax, they could mould their case as they chose. Mr. Cram says that soon after this oral confession, Mrs. Strong gave him a written confession, and a few days after that wrote a note to Edward telling him that her husband knew all.

Now here the order of things is reversed, for it seems by this that the note to Edward was written last. Now, we have no proof about these papers. Who composed them? who dictated them? who compelled them to be signed? The law presumes they are not voluntary on the part of the wife. She was under the control of her husband, and Mr. Norris tells us that Strong made her give him a confession. How did she know but he would kill her? She would be much more apt to tell of the crime of some one else and exculpate herself. In the absence of further proof the law supposes the papers were written at the time they are dated. Why then was the note first written to Edward? Now, in this note we only find general expressions of sin, such as are common to all professors of religion. She says this judgment of God has broken down the barriers of concealment. Concealment was her crime—not adultery. She concealed Edward's attack upon her, and when she revealed it, her affections returned to her husband; and now we find in the confession the attributes of the unemployed lawyer. Having got a little in one note, he goes to work and gets another from her. There is no evidence that the first note was ever sent to Edward, or if it was, what notice he took of it. Now see how well this confession is composed; could she have written it? The confession is masculine; it mentions no name; the penmanship is below the composition; it is very like the composition of a lawyer. But is there anything in it seriously compromising her? It is *freely* given by a *loving wife* to prove that *my faithlessness* has been the whole cause of any conduct he may indulge in. There is nothing inconsistent in the idea that she was grieved on account of her concealment of Edward's crime. The motive is shown on its face, and yet this husband uses it now for the purpose of destroying his wife. She refers to Edward's guilt, not her own. If Mrs. Strong was willing to confess her guilt, why didn't she say I lived as though I was the wife of Edward Strong? I appeal to you as husbands and fathers—why is all this verbiage used, why all this wordy writing of this unfeeling lawyer? These double constructions show that she was caught as many confiding people are caught by cunning and unscrupulous lawyers. What is Mary Strong's version of this matter? Mrs. Hecksher says in March, 1863, she had observed the rudeness of Peter Strong to his wife. She talked with Mrs. Strong about it, and Mary told her this: After my return from Europe we had difficulties; we were not as happy as before; he was estranged. Edward paid me the attentions Peter should; they were public, and I was gratified by them and felt an interest in him. One day after breakfast he said Mary, I want to see you in my bedroom. I went in and he locked the door and presented a pistol at my head. I said, Edward you would not hurt me, and he said as that fly on the wall. She told Mrs. Hecksher another thing, that one time he was riding with her, and, becoming angry with her, tried to throw her from a cliff. The most unreliable kind of evidence is that which comes from oral declarations. The first witness called to these confessions is Mrs. Bedell. Her husband formed the marriage. She comes not to untie but to cut it. I wouldn't occupy the position of that lady before this court, and jury, and community, and the bar of God, for a continent or a world. She has spent more than one-sixth of her time away from home since her marriage, enduring the incident to twenty-six trips from Gambia, and yet is too delicate to sit here and testify before you. Peter wanted to prove, 1. That Mary committed adultry with Edward; 2. That she seduced him, not he her; 3. That his living with his wife was not evidence of forgiveness, and 4. To clear himself of all complicity with the abortion, Mr. Strong admitted that he had no proof and so he deceived this aged man making him think he had forgiven his wife and then got Mrs. Bedell to pump her. He got his wife to write to Mrs. Bedell, and a correspondence ensued between them, it being understood that the letters should be destroyed. Having secured the admissions in the letters, they set about obtaining confirmation of them in conversations. Mrs. Strong was kept under the impression that she was addressing "her dear Julia," and her dear Julia was to obtain the desired evidence for her brother. Mrs. Bedell could never have given such testimony in the court-room that she gave in her deposition—no witness could deliver such sermons as are contained in her answers. Six weeks before she answered them the interrogatories were sent to her. I condemn this action on the part of Judge Hoffman. In the school I was brought up in such conduct was deemed inconsistent with the action of an honorable practitioner, and I consider it a disgrace upon my profession that Judge Hoffman should have descended to conduct which would disgrace the meanest practitioner before the court. If Mrs. Strong ever admitted the abortion, the conversation with Mrs. Hecksher shows that she denied having anything to do with it. Mrs. Bedell is the one responsible for bringing this case into court. What would you think of a Catholic clergyman who should come into court and reveal the secrets of the confessional? But Mrs. Bedell did not hesitate to get all she could out of her in this way, and then to use it.

Mrs. Benj. Strong swears that Mary gave out her soul to her at St. Julian's Hotel. Sisters-in-law are never favorably inclined to each other—they are jealous of each other's husbands, and one perhaps fears that the other will get more than she. She says Mary was of a very changeable disposition. I asked who used the term, but she could not tell which. That word came from her, and that shows which way the wind blows. She didn't want to convict herself of having slandered Mary while she was yet unsuspected. When Mr. Cram bullied Mr. Stevens on the stand, I said I would convict Mrs. Fanny Strong of having made a page of testimony over night. She did, and I now read it to you. I don't say she invented it; no doubt her memory was better the second day than it was on the first; and why shouldn't Mr. Stevens' be better? Do you suppose Mary was in her right mind when she revealed what she did to Fanny Strong? Never.

And now in regard to Peter and Mrs. Potter, we ask the court to charge that if he was in bed with her and she was ill, it is fair to infer adultery from the familiarity. The mode of leasing No. 124 Waverley-place, shows that Mr. Strong must have known Mrs. Potter before. Mrs. Strong told Mr. Strong that those instruments came from Mrs. Potter, and Peter wants you to believe he did'nt know Mrs. Potter till the 6th, but unfortunately for this he gave a lease on the 1st. Mr. Potter says the lease was given from the 5th to the 10th, but it speaks for itself and says the 1st of March. Mr. Gazinsky was offered as security, but he, though respectable, is not responsible. They referred also to a former landlord to show they paid their rent promptly. Well, then, why did they after that pay irregularly? Mr. Strong then took a lease to them on the following day. He made no queries, and yet he was an agent acting for his mother, for his brothers and his sister. Now there is an undercurrent to this, and Mrs. Potter was to do him a service in return for a house, rent free. Mr. Gazinsky was to pay $65 a month, and Mrs. Potter was to show him a receipt each month for rent. Then, after the trouble with Mrs. Purdy, a Mrs. Walsh comes in. She is to board the Potters, and they are to pay the rent. She did part, but they didn't do this. Who and what are these Potters? They are wholly irresponsible; they pay nobody, not even a small bill of a lawyer, nor their board bill, nor anything else. The darkest day Strong ever knew was when he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Potter; she has her hand on him, and he dare not desert her. Was this rent ever paid at all? Potter knows only of three months, and this may have been what was paid when Gazinsky was there. Mrs. Hillaker was at this time around the pawnbroker's for 35 cents, and yet she claims to have aided in paying the rent. Mrs. Potter's bedroom was the back parlor, and there Strong was always received—there, he called often, and always when Mrs. Potter was at home; he was seen to kiss Mrs. Potter, and it is in evidence that she told the same story to Mr. Edsall. Mrs. Wm. Smith went there and saw Mr. Strong there often; she let him in; they had no girl; Mrs. Strong was ill; she went into the back parlor and saw Mr. Strong in bed with Mrs. Potter, and if he did not act then, he could have done it at other times. And Mrs. Potter admitted that it was Mr. Strong, a very near friend. Now, Mrs. Smith, they say, cheated the soldiers' fund, claiming aid for two children when she had but one. Well, now she expected another, and that was quite likely the one she drew for—she expected one.

Mr. Cram—She must have expected twins.

Mr. Graham—Now, if Mrs. Smith had not been a conscientious woman she could have put Strong in any position she chose. There we have the evidence of Arthur Jones, who saw him go in and out of the house in the Sixth-avenue. They don't dare bring the office boy here; they don't dare bring Judge Hoffman here; for he, too, was seen to enter that house. The policemen testify they saw fashionable women go in the house, and women who would be taken by them to be loose. Now if that house was of bad repute, the unexplained entrance of Peter Strong is of itself proof of adultery. Mrs. Hillaker is called by the other side, and instead of helping the house, she is shown to be a common prostitute. She is a neice of Mrs. Potter. She was called to swear down Mrs. Smith, Arthur Jones, Mrs. Walsh and the police. She says in her cross-examination that she was living at No. 127 Bleecker-street, at the very time she swears she was living at No. 124 Waverley-place. I tell you she swore falsely; she was not where she said she was; she was at that very time living at different houses of prostitution in this city. She has always been a dependant on this abortionist; she is compelled to do whatever she is told to do. Her husband went to the war in 1862 and since then she has lived a dissolute life. Now I'm going to catch her again, and tell you you can't believe this woman. She says she supported herself by aid from the Police Fund, from her husband, and from what she made for herself, making vests, and the sewing-machine was in *her garret room*, so that she couldn't have been in Mrs. Potter's room. Mrs. Walker says she found her in three different houses of ill-fame, and that she is a woman of bad character. Then she went to Bellevue Hospital, and her child has never been heard of. Where is it? That child has been murdered. She swore that the panes of glass were clear, and could look either way; but we have proved it to be as gross a falsehood as was ever told in a court-room. Mrs. Potter must have deceived her husband, as an artful woman well can do. A man who lives with his wife, and only knows how his rent is paid three months, and knows nothing about the expenses of the house, is not a fit witness. As for Mr. Burdick, he don't seem to know much about anything; his mind was all confusion as to time; he did and he didn't, he was and he wasn't, and his memory seemed utterly treacherous. So, too, with his wife. How can their imperfect evidence outweigh that of Arthur Jones and his references. But, above all, where is Electa M. Potter? All she has dear in this world is at stake—probably her liberty, certainly her character. She holds Peter R. Strong in the palm of her hand, and can send him wherever she chooses. She sat here one day, and everybody supposed she would be brought upon the stand. There is no doubt that when Peter Strong went to Sixth-avenue to see Mrs. Potter, he went in disguise. I don't care what kind of a hat he wore when he left Waverley, he wore a high hat when he went into the house. Why does this husband prosecute this greatly to be pitied wife? Why does he seek to draw the children from their mother? How does he know they are his? They bear the sex and may have the character of their mother—they are already blasted—they are not here to speak for themselves, they cannot raise to you their little hands and ask justice at your hands; the details of this trial will soon be known to them; shall their mother be disgraced? Should her life be spared she will yet redeem the past. The future will be her avenger, for the children will be glad to own her. Who will sunder these ties? Who will render these little ones motherless? We are told that little children are the especial care of a Saviour's love, and whosoever injures one of them, it were better that a mill-stone be tied about his neck, and be cast into the sea. Be warned in time of your serious position; do not stand at the side of this father, but remember these little ones, help them, do them justice, give them the protecting love of their mother, and in years to come, with approving consciences, you can recur to this moment, pregnant with hope and fear, with the proud satisfaction of having done your duty to your consciences, your oaths, and your fellow-citizens.

At the close of Mr. Graham's able and eloquent address, which occupied about eight hours, a disposition to applaud was restrained by the officers of the court, while his clients and friends earnestly congratulated the counsel on his brilliant effort.

Judge Garvin—Mr. Cram, do you propose to go on to-day?

Mr. Cram—I think I could finish easily to-morrow if I could commence to-day.

Eleventh Juror—Friday is a very important day with us, and we would like to get off then.

Duo by Jurors—Let us go on.

Fourth Juror—Let the case go over till to-morrow; I'm not very well.

Foreman Draper—I have an engagement at 3:30.

Juror Job Long—Let's have a little recess and go on.

Mr. Cram—Whatever the court and jury prefer will be acceptable to me; but I would submit that, in view of the exhausting address of my learned opponent in this fearful atmosphere, we would better take a brief recess, and then proceed for an hour or so.

Judge Garvin—We'll take a recess of twenty minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

At the afternoon session, the crowd was greater than ever, the desire of the public to hear Mr. Cram sum up in behalf of the plaintiff being the reason for the unusual pressure. Messrs. Cram and Robinson occupied the little table in the centre, from which Mr. Gerry had removed the 3,000 pages of manuscript and the piles of formidable books. At 2:15, all being in readiness, the court and jury composed themselves comfortably to hear the address of H. A. CRAM, Esq., who said:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT—Before I proceed to the argument before the jury I will read the following requests for charge—without comment—it being my desire that the case be finished to-morrow, and that no unnecessary occupation of time be laid to our charge.

PLAINTIFF'S REQUESTS TO CHARGE.

I. Confessions of adultery by the party accused are the highest species of evidence when real and bona fide, and free from all suspicion of either duress or collusion.

II. There is no sufficient evidence that the adultery of the defendant, (if committed,) was committed with the consent, connivance, privity or procurement of the plaintiff. The court should therefore direct the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiff on the eighth issue.

III. The "forgiveness," which is one of the statutory bars to a suit for divorce in this State, has the same meaning as that affixed to the word "Condonation" by the principles of English and American law existing at the time the statute of this State relating to divorces was passed.

See reviser's notes to the forty-second section of the act relating to the domestic relations, passed Jan. 1, 1830. Wood *vs.* Wood, 2 Paige Ch. Rep., 108.

IV. Such "forgiveness" or "condonation" is either *implied* from the fact of actual conjugal cohabitation, with knowledge of the offence, or *express* by an agreement, which is a "blotting out of the offence imputed, so as to restore the offending party to the same position he or she occupied before the offence was committed."

V. Such "forgiveness" or "condonation" can only be proved either—

First—By the parties actually cohabiting together as husband and wife, or

Second—By express proofs.

VI. When after the discovery of the guilt of the wife, the husband and wife discontinue their former habit of occupying the same room and the same bed, and commence and thenceforth continue occupying separate rooms and separate beds, the presumption of law is that there has been no renewal by them of cohabitation as husband and wife; and it is for the party claiming forgiveness, as proved by the cohabitation of the parties, to prove that such cohabitation has actually taken place.

VII. The evidence in this case is uncontradicted, that from the time of the confession of the offence by the defendant, the plaintiff and defendant commenced and continued to occupy separate rooms and separate beds.

No evidence to rebut the presumption arising from these facts has been given by the defendant in this case.

VIII. The court should therefore direct the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff on the tenth issue; or if the court refuse so to instruct them, we request the court to instruct the jury that, if they believe from the evidence that immediately after the confession the plaintiff and defendant commenced and continued to occupy separate rooms and separate beds, they should find for the plaintiff on the tenth issue.

IX. The express proofs of the "forgiveness," which is a statutory bar to the suit for divorce, must be proofs of an agreement in express terms between the parties themselves, by which the guilty party is forthwith restored to all of his or her previous conjugal rights.

X. An agreement by mere words between husband and wife to forgive, not followed by acts confirmatory of, or in pursuance of, or carrying out such agreement, is not such "forgiveness" as will constitute a bar.

XI. An agreement, one of the terms of which is that the guilty party shall not be restored to the right of conjugal cohabitation, does not amount to such forgiveness.

XII. An agreement, by the terms of which the guilt of the wife is to be concealed and the appearance of conjugal relations is to be kept up before the world, but by which it is stipulated that such relations are not really to exist as between the parties themselves, does not amount to such forgiveness.

XIII. If such agreement be made with a third party, and not with the guilty wife herself, it does not amount to such forgiveness.

XIV. The "forgiveness," which is a statutory bar, must be in *præsenti*, and if the alleged agreement is a mere promise to forgive, looking to the future for its performance and remaining unperformed, it does not amount to such forgiveness.

A fortiori—It does not amount to such forgiveness when the alleged agreement is *not* a promise to *forgive*, but a mere promise to preserve secrecy and keep up appearances before the world.

XV. When the evidence is a declaration of the husband that he had formed a settled plan to become reconciled, and intended to, and would forgive, such declaration is not sufficient evidence of the "forgiveness" which is a bar to the suit for divorce.

XVI. The evidence of John Austin Stevens, even if believed by the jury, does not make out such "forgiveness."

XVII. If the alleged agreement for future forgiveness is conditioned upon the commission of a crime by the party guilty of adultery, or by any person whatever, the fact that such crime is afterward committed does not make such unperformed agreement amount to the forgiveness which is a bar to the suit for divorce—*a fortiori*. It does not make such unperformed agreement amount to such forgiveness if it be conditioned for future secrecy, and covering up the shame of the guilty party, and not for forgiveness.

XVIII. With reference to the alleged abortion we request the court to instruct the jury.

1. That the question whether plaintiff is in any way implicated in the alleged commission of an abortion on his wife, is one with which the jury have nothing to do in the present case.

2. That there is no sufficient evidence of the *corpus delicti*—that is, that the miscarriage of the defendant in March, 1862, was criminal in its character, and

3. That therefore, if the plaintiff were on trial for such offence it would be the duty of the jury to render a verdict of acquittal.

XIX. With reference to the recriminating charge against the plaintiff, we request the court to instruct the jury,

1. That the plaintiff is entitled to the benefit of the same rules of law which have been claimed for the defendant.

First, To the presumption that he is innocent until he is proved to be guilty.

Second, That the defendant must prove him guilty beyond every reasonable doubt before the jury can find him so.

2. Where the facts relied upon are equally capable of two interpretations, one of which is consistent with innocence, they will not be sufficient to establish guilt.—Ferguson. *vs.* Ferguson, 3 Landy, 387; Harris *vs.* Harris, 2 Hag., Ec. 376.

3. The circumstances to prove guilt must be such as would lead the guarded judgment of a reasonable and just man to the conclusion, free from any reasonable doubt.—Loreden *vs.* Loreden, 2 Hag. Com. 1.

4. There should be evidence of some antecedent circumstances to render the adultery probable, previous criminal attachment, or previous unwarrantable, unexplained or indecent intimacy between the parties, clandestine correspondence, or stolen or secret interviews. Some evidence of this kind is always to be looked for and the absence of it creates a strong presumption against the truth of the charge. Davidson *vs.* Davidson, D. and Swably, 132, 135. Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, Vol. 2, 615, 616, 617; Dunham *vs.* Dunham old law rep. 139.

5. Circumstances merely suspicious are entirely insufficient, e. g. in Johnston *vs.* Johnston Wright, 254. The defendant having been seen hugging a woman was deemed insufficient. See also Bishop; Marriage and Divorce, vol. 2, sec. 620; Fraser *vs.* Fraser, 5 notes, cases 20; Wood *vs.* Wood, 2 Paige 108, 112.

6. The adultery will not be taken as proved, merely because a pretended eyewitness testifies to it, for the jury must be satisfied that the story of such witness is probable, that the witness himself is honest, not mistaken and his testimony true.

In Alexander *vs.* Alexander, 1. Leod and Trist, 95, 101, 102, the court directed the jury not to give credit to a charge of adultery against a woman, who for twenty years had been exemplary in her married life, though the charge was testified to by several persons who professed to be eye-witnesses of the act.

In Bray *vs.* Bray, 2 Halstead ch. (N. J.) 506. The court refused a divorce, although a pretended eye-witness testified to the act, and there was no contradictory testimony.

In Turney *vs.* Turney, 4 Edw. ch. 556. The court refused to grant a divorce on the concurrent testimony of two prostitutes.

XX. That the admitted payment of money to Arthur Jones to be a witness, not only discredits the testimony of that witness, but also casts a grave doubt upon the integrity of the whole defence and the credibility of all the witnesses called by it.

XXI. That if the jury believe the testimony of John Austin Stevens, that several persons have been paid or maintained and supported by the defence in this case for the purpose of being used as witnesses, this circumstance casts a grave doubt upon the integrity of the whole defence, and the credibility of all the witnesses called by it.

HENRY A. CRAM, } Of Counsel for the Plaintiff.
E. R. ROBINSON, }

I would be a base ingrate if my first word in this case were not one of cordial assent to every word of eulogy that has been pronounced by the counsel for the defence upon the jury in this case. I have the same deep feeling of gratitude that he has, for their patience, their forbearance, their sacrifices in the cause of justice, and the high intelligence with which they have, so far, performed their duty in this case; and to the admonitions of the counsel as to the duties of jurors, I have but one suggestion to add. It is of the greatest interest to the public, and to all concerned, that the jury should agree upon a verdict in this case; that there should be no occasion, arising from a disagreement of the jury, for another trial; and therefore, in this case of all others, it is the duty of the jury, when they come to confer together, to be tolerant of each other's opinions, and patient, and willing to receive and be convinced by each other. Let no one man set himself up against the others, but let each strive to do his duty and to bring about a concord and agreement of opinion, so that there shall be a verdict in this case, on one side or the other. If any man has prejudice here let him put it aside; let him listen to the reasons of his fellows, for it will be a disaster to all parties that all this labor, all this expense should be thrown away by a disagreement of the jury. And in this connection there is another suggestion that I desire to make, that there is no interest of any party, not even the blood of the Stevens' family, that these parties should be left with their differences unadjusted and unsettled by the law. What would be the result either of a disagreement or of a verdict against the plaintiff upon all these issues? You never could reunite these parties together again. There is a chasm that can never be bridged over between them. They can never live together again; no human power can ever bring them within four walls as husband and wife. And what would be the effect of a verdict or of a disagreement which would leave them man and wife? Two people cast aloof upon the world in their unsettled state or condition. There are two little children, my clients, separated from each other forever, one in the hands and possession of the mother, and the other in the hands of the father; so that neither the interest of the defendant, nor the interest of the plaintiff, nor the interest—the greatest interest of all—of these little children would be promoted by any such solution of this trial. And, in this connection, I desire also to say of the gentleman who has summed up, that he came into this case, as he says, upon the very threshold of this trial; and therefore, is not responsible for the measures and proceedings that have been adopted by his associates at earlier periods of this case; and in the remarks I shall have to make in the performance of my duty, condemnatory of the courses, and the proceedings, and the bribery, and the corruption, and the improper measures of the counsel for the defence, I do not include him. I shall have a word or two to say in reference, and when I do I shall refer to him particularly. Before considering the issues in this case, and the evidence bearing upon each, there are a variety of preliminary considerations that I shall first submit to you. And first, the question upon whom rests the responsibility of bringing this suit—a question upon which the learned counsel for the defence occupied a very large portion of the time allotted to him for his summing up. I stated in my opening, and it has been made clear by the proof, that the contest about the children was the sole cause of this long and weary trial. The evidence shows that the defendant's family insisted upon equality of rights over the children, nothing else than this, and that there could be no compromise or settlement, and therefore the case must be tried. The plaintiff did not want a divorce. [See Mary Hoffman's letter of Jan. 6, 1864, and Mr. Silliman's answer,] showing clearly that they raised the point of the equality of right in the children; and it shows it was insisted that they should be sent to school, and the mother have certain rights; and when they were away from school the mother should have absolute right of keeping the children one-half of the time. Mr. Silliman's letter has been read to you by the counsel for the defence with reference to those terms, as the terms that we could not submit to, and that left the plaintiff no option, excepting to assent to those terms, or this trial, and you have in Mr. Roosevelt's testimony the clear statement that the dispute about the children was the sole cause this difficulty was not settled. Thus this suit began. A trial became imperative in consequence of the measures of the defendant—the criminal proceedings, the infamous charges against the plaintiff, the charge of adultery, the indictment for abortion. After the last was disposed of by the acquittal of the plaintiff, he was again in a condition to make the offer for a settlement. We offered evidence showing that such an effort was made, and the answer that Mr. Stevens made to it was objected to by the counsel for the defence and excluded. If it had been a favorable one to him, they would have permitted it to be proved. Therefore, the sole responsibility, I say, of this trial rests upon the defendant's family and advisers, who would not enter into any reasonable terms. Next, I ask you to consider the character of the plaintiff, and the wholesale charges that have been made against him. His whole life has been laid bare; his life has been presented for a period of ten or fifteen years, and the lives of few men would come out as well from such a scrutiny as his has been subjected to. I refer you to the charges that were heaped upon him in the opening of counsel, of avarice and neglect, cruelty and tyranny as a husband, heartlessness as a father, coarseness and vulgarity unbecoming a gentleman—all charged in the opening, and all answered by the mouths of their own witnesses; and most of them have been answered by the inconsistencies in the opening of defendant's counsel. They charged him, in their opening, with penuriousness and avarice, and he is a man who spent all or more than his income. They charge him with marrying for wealth one of a family of nine children, and he received from her $1,400 legacy. From her father he received $3,100 during ten or twelve years, including Gray's picture, worth $300. They say he is avaricious, and yet he takes his wife abroad for several years; travels in Europe for change of scene, and not in a niggardly way does he travel. They accuse him of taking her into an uncomfortable home in Newtown, and at the same time they point to the magnificence of the place, the retinue of the servants, and the number of horses and carriages. They say that he remained there to gratify a false taste for luxury. They denounce him for carrying her to this place; and I ask what more fit place could a man take his wife to than the home of his own mother—a home that they denounced as the abode of vice, of corruption—rankling with corruption. This home, so far as the evidence discloses, was as pure, as religious, and as sweet a home as ever woman entered, when she went there, and with the exception of her crime, until she left there. They charge him to be a man accustomed to all the vices of the Old World, and yet they make it a crime that he prefers the pure and simple pleasures of a country life to the life of a city. At this home he receives as guests and dispenses hospitality to all her family. He receives from time to time her father, her mother, her sister, her brothers-in-law, and all are made welcome, and they enjoyed themselves there; and no one has yet, or ever will, count the cost of that hospitality, as with singular meanness and want of taste, the defendant has counted the cost of the hospitality of the father, and they have counted up all the visits during a period of twelve years of married life and set it down in a bill against him as worth $4,000 or $5,000, exclusive of wines on the table! Need I characterize this? What is it? Was there ever meanness like it? Exclusive of wines on the table. I have no comment to make on this; it tells its own story—exclusive of wines on the table! Look at the ridiculous charge about her rooms at Islip, when the father, pushed to find an objection to take, is driven to the ridiculous complaint that she had no trunks in her room They say he is penurious, and yet they prove that he objected to the father's contributing to the expense of the housekeeping at Islip, and it was prevented upon his objection. They say that he was an unkind husband, and yet all the witnesses but the detective, Norris, have disproved the charge; even his bitterest enemy, Mrs. Hecksher, says that he was kind and affectionate to his wife and children—always the perfect gentleman. They denounce him as a bad father. Look at his own correspondence, breathing with affection for his children. Look at the account of his grief over the loss of Edith—grief so intense that they say it made him insane. The occupation of his mind over the picture of his lost wife, and Mr. Stevens' expression, "You have mourned too much for your Edith," all prove the affection, the gentleness and confiding nature of the plaintiff for the family of his wife. I call to your mind Roosevelt's touching account of his affection for his children and his devotion to them; fondling and taking them on his knees and telling them children's stories. Thus you have him from all the witnesses up to the year 1862, a kind husband, a more than affectionate father, a refined and educated man of simple tastes, and as Mrs. Hecksher says: "Always a perfect gentleman, and ridiculed by Roosevelt for his scrupulous politeness to all, both great and humble. This is the plaintiff who stands here before you to-day pleading for the custody of his child, and for exoneration from the dreadful charges brought against him. And now one word with respect to the disgrace of publicity, so much harped upon by the defence. The crime of a member of a family brings sorrow, not disgrace, to the others. So far from its bringing disgrace, it attracts sympathy and kindness to all the others. And whilst the great flood of public sympathy has been attracted toward this plaintiff, so that the whole community are on his side, it would have flowed equally strong in favor of the innocent members of the defendant's family, if they had not diverted it by their persecutions, their violence, their malignity toward the plaintiff. So that this crime brings disgrace only to the guilty members, and kindness and sympathy to all others, in so far as they deserve it. This is a dreadful shipwreck, in which two guilty and one innocent go down. The plaintiff is the innocent one. Whatever be the result of your verdict, he and his happiness are wrecked forever. There are two innocents who can yet be saved—the children. They are in peril, and to you will belong the grateful task of rescuing them from the peril, and restoring them to all that is left to them—an innocent father; for there is no brand of burning disgrace upon the foreheads of the innocent children, nor will there ever be if they are given to their father to be brought up by him. But give them to this guilty mother, and you compel them in some measure to share in the contumely and disgrace that must visit her forever. With their father they will have nothing but deep sympathy and tender commiseration. The world will never believe that a woman who has sinned so deeply, with so little excuse, can bring up her daughters with proper ideas of female purity. We do not attack her affection for them. Her conduct, not her affection, should determine whether she is a proper person to have the custody of them. I propose now to consider at some length the general theories and conduct of the parties on both sides and their motives, both before and at the trial. First, our own view. When the crime was first discovered, the great motive on both sides was secrecy and concealment of the crime; stronger with the defence than with the plaintiff, for the plaintiff had no unmarried sister. There were many unmarried daughters in the defendant's family. His one motive for concealment are his children. He then believed the mother to be repentant; and at this time she seemed both submissive and repentant. As soon as he discovers her crime he separates from her secretly; not because he was a lawyer, with any deep calculation in reference to future legal proceedings, but because he was a man, and it was abhorrent to him as a man to have any further marital relations with her. Her crime had rendered it impossible, unnatural. He takes, therefore, a separate bed, and uses it from that day forth. At this time there were peace and sorrow between him and her; there were peace and sorrow, and mutual kindness between him and all the members of the Stevens family; and as he does it, the father exclaims to him: "I will do you justice in this matter, so help me God!" It she was innocent and injured at that time, he was inflicting upon her, by this arrangement, the greatest injury that a husband could upon an innocent wife; and all the family must have known he was doing this—that he was inflicting this injury. Yet they are satisfied with it; they are kind to him. He chooses a retired place of residence. He can no longer go back to his mother's house with this guilty woman. Mr. Stevens advises him to go to Islip; thinks that fishing there will divert his mind; approves of the plan. The defendant, in her letters to Mrs. Bedell, thinks that separation from her husband and children would be only a just punishment for her sin; that a divorce would not be too severe. And so they go to live at Islip. Now, how is this peace and harmony first disturbed at Islip? What is the first symptom? Remonstrance for this wrong which the world does not see? Of separate beds, and withholding of the marital right? No! But for the treatment that the world does see, because he does not keep up the appearances which are to be used as a concealment of the crime. He does not appear sufficiently to the world as her husband. No remonstrance because he withholds the marital right, but because he is not seen enough with her, and they urge him to go to church with her. She begins to complain. The father lectures him. Not one word about the separate apartments, but because he does not go to church. From this time the breach becomes wider every day. She becomes less repentant and more defiant. The evidence is to be seen all over. Her family begin to admire and applaud her, and support and encourage her. The confession was an act of Christian heroism, he says, which not one woman in a million would have made; his concealment equally creditable to him. They thought the virtue of the confession washed out the whole crime. The plaintiff tells Norris his wife was just as proud as ever; and so it went on until we find her in 1863 insisting upon equal rights in the children. Thus he reaches a point where he must submit to this claim or bring a suit; and he would be a recreant father if he had not. All that was left to him were his daughters. What need I say to such of you as have daughters, to such of you as have sisters! They talk to you of a mother's love and fondness for her children. There is no affection so pure, so gentle, so delicate, so refined, so intense, so self-sacrificing as the love of a father for his daughters—of all the forms of human affection there is none like it. The other side, with poetical license, and not without much impropriety, have compared their client to a great criminal who was executed for a paracide, the Cenci; and with equal license and equal propriety they have also compared her with one of the most famous loose women of old time—the adulteress Helen. Without such poetical license, may I not say that if any of you have daughters who have twined themselves about your heart, just as endearing, as attractive, as beautiful and as lovely as these daughters seem to you, even so the plaintiff's two little girls were and are they to him. He was called on to part with one of them, or to bring this suit, by a family whose one idea—a mistaken idea—was the preservation of what they considered the honor and position of the family—the Stevens family, and the Stevens blood. Could he hesitate? Would you have hesitated? They call his love for his children a "flimsy pretext"—that his motive was avarice. I ask you what was the obstacle to a settlement, except his deep yearning love for his children—his reluctance to abandon them, to leave them to improper control and education? They have sneered at all these kindly affections of the plaintiff. They have laughed with derision at his tears. Ah! gentlemen, if grief could not find an outlet in tears, the heart, even the manly heart, would break, and the mind snap asunder. I am sorry for the counsel on the other side if they cannot understand this. The plaintiff would be a monster indeed, if the recollection of his sorrow or an illusion to his children had left his eye dry or his frame unmoved during these long and weary weeks we have sat here. Think of your own children, and condemn him if you can for a mark of feeling. Beside, when the suit was brought, the motive for concealment had, to a large extent, passed away, because the secret had been confided by Mrs. Strong to so many; beside this, so many servants knew it that the idea of secrecy was becoming futile. Mrs. Strong had told Mrs. Bedell; Mrs. Benj. Strong, who had told her husband; Mrs. Heckscher, who had told her husband; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, John Austin Stevens, Jr., and probably his family knew it; these people and all their families knew it; and Norris says it was "the common rumor of the town"—falsely attributing the rumor to the plaintiff; so that there was no longer any hope of secrecy. The plaintiff had only told Mr. Stevens, but yet this large number of people knew it. Now let us turn to the theories and conduct of the other side. The natural motive that they avowed and had was, secrecy for the sake of the family of the Stevens—the honor of the Stevens family, the Stevens blood—this proud, aristocratic family. Why, they had a cosmogany of their own. They firmly believe that when God made the world, he first made the Stevens family, then angels, and then men. It was the all-absorbing emotion, controlling every member of the family—making Mrs. Hecksher forget her womanly nature and defy her husband and physicians, and rush to the criminal court to try and send the plaintiff to the State Prison. To save this imaginary honor of the Stevens family, they would let the whole world be ruined. These descendants from Revolutionary sires, who came into New-York on Evacuation Day, to whom it is said it is due that you, gentlemen, are sitting here in the jury-box, insist that you and the whole world should pay consideration for their high position, their great attributes and their identification with the commercial interests of the city for many years. No mushroom aristocracy. That, family honor must be saved though the world be ruined. They cared not who was sacrificed. As long as the victim acquiesced they treated him kindly and admired him. And yet what was this honor of the Stevens family in comparison with the safety and welfare of these children—their future, and the peace and repose of this heart-broken father! Their whole conduct up to the time of the breach is entirely consistent with our theory, and the conduct of everybody in this case is entirely inconsistent with any other. While he was a victim and bowed his head and held his peace, they admired him and treated him cautiously and with kindness.

Judge Garvin—It is now half-past three, and Mr. Draper has an engagement. I propose to adjourn the court until ten to-morrow.

Mr. Cram—If I may be permitted to suggest to your Honor, as I have been entirely occupied with a domestic affliction since Friday last, I have had no opportunity to prepare my brief, and shall have to sit up quite late to do so to-night, it will be difficult for me to attend beofre eleven to-morrow.

Judge Garvin—Very well; adjourn the court to eleven A. M. Wednesday.

The court then rose, and the vast crowd, somewhat sobered and subdued, slowly retired from the court-room. Mr. Graham did not remain during Mr. Cram's remarks, but Messrs. McKeon and Gerry, to whom he referred when making the charges of bribery of witnesses, and corruption and general impropriety, sat at a semi-circular table in his rear, while Messrs. Norris and Hecksher, sons-in-law of Mr. Stevens, sat at the side of Mr. Warburton's table. During the address of Mr. Cram, Mr. Strong was affected to tears, as was Mr. Norris while Mr. Graham was speaking. With the approaching end of the case, the interest, professional and general, increases, and Mr. Cram will probably address to-day a larger audience than has ever assembled in the room before.

We don't suppose that Judge Garvin, Clerk K. H. Livingston, or Officer Reid entertain any particular spite against the gentlemen of the Jury or the representative of the TIMES, but the fact militates strongly against them, one and all; that a window at their side is persistently kept open when the others are closed, so that the jury muffle themselves up in their overcoats and sneeze piteously, and the other party protects his head at the expense of appearances by a handkerchief thereon deposited.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Complaints about the Gas—Remonstrance against the Widening of Ann-street.

This board met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. HAYES in the chair.

The following preamble and resolution were presented by Mr. STACOM:

Whereas, Many complaints are daily being made by merchants and storekeepers doing business in the lower part of the city, of the insufficiency of gas-light during the most valuable portion of the day, viz.: from the hours of 5 o'clock to 7 o'clock P. M., and

Whereas, It is incumbent upon the Common Council as the representatives of the people, to afford such relief as may be in their power in such cases, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby respectfully requested to notify the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies of the existence of such complaints, and to take proper steps to remedy the same.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LENT said he desired to present a remonstrance, signed by four-fifths of the property owners on the line, against the widening of Ann-street, and he moved that it be attached to the resolution.

Some objections were made, when an old genteman, not a member of the board, exclaimed: "I wish to say to these gentlemen, I am a property owner and taxpayer, and I will speak—"

The Sergeant-at-Arms here interfered, and the old gentleman's harangue was abruptly concluded.

A resolution from the other board, in favor of paying the bill of Mr. B. F. BRADY, $650, for exhibiting the memorial of Archbishop HUGHES, was read.

Mr. HAGGERTY said that the committee having the matter in charge never authorized or requested Mr. BRADY to exhibit the memorial, and consequently the bill was not a legal charge.

Mr. LEVY, a member of the committee, said he had never authorized such an exhibition.

Mr. LENT thought that the exhibition had been a benefit to Mr. BRADY, rather than an expense.

The resolution was concurred in.

A resolution from the other board, authorizing the printing of 2,500 copies of all ferry leases and railroad grants, was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto.

Mr. JOYCE offered a resolution increasing the salaries of the Messengers in the Finance Department to $1,500 per annum. Which was adopted.

The board then adjourned to 2 P. M. to-day.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice Leonard.—Nos. 30, 45, 49, 53, 94, 104, 107, 111, 118, 129, 130, 134, 143, 151, 154, 155, 161, 162, 166, 169, 170, 184, 189, 192, 193, 198, 200, 203, 205, 206, 207. Call commences at No. 211.

Supreme Court Notice.

The various branches of this court will open for the January Term on Tuesday, Jan. 2. Jurors summoned for the Circuit will attend on that day, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New calendars will be made up for the Circuit and General Term for January, and a new calendar for the February Special Term. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—DEC. 27.

By Justice Leonard.

Chas. L. Anthony et al. *vs.* Benoni Howard et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs for opposing, to abide event. Mary Ott *vs.* John Ott; report of referee confirmed and judgment granted from bed and board; plaintiff to have the custody of the children. George Blum *vs.* Anna Blum; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Ingraham, Presiding Justice.

Joseph Keller *vs.* James B. Goggins; motion denied. Frederick V. Hamlin et al. *vs.* James B. Goggins; motion denied, with $10 costs. Louis Dreyfouset et al. *vs.* The Same; motion denied, with $10 costs. George Bliss et al. *vs.* The Same; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

By Justice Monerief.

Wm. H. Springstein *vs.* John Powers, findings of fact and laid on file.

By Justice Barbour.

George, the Count Joannes *vs.* Horace Day, motion denied, with $7 costs of motion. In re application of Wm. Nash for a writ of *habeas corpus*; writ disallowed. Archer P. Abbott *vs.* Louisa Cherd; motion granted and cause referred to a referee to hear, &c. George R. Wilmot *vs.* Russell T. Trall; motion denied, with $5 costs to abide event of a new motion. Jeremiah S. Lane *vs.* David B. Salter; motion granted, with $7 costs; Rachel Unger *vs.* The Forty-second-street and the Grand-street Railroad Company; motion granted; Elizabeth Unger, an infant, &c., *vs.* The same motion granted. In the matter, &c., of Jacob Kinney for a warrant of attachment; motion granted.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT dull; $1 31 for No. 1 and 92c.@93c. for No. 2. CORN firm at 45c.@46c. for No. 1, and 41½c.@42c. for No. 2. OATS steady. HIGHWINES inactive. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $27@$27 50; Extra Prime Mess, $20. BULK SHOULDERS in demand at 11c. LARD firm. HOGS active, light supply; $8 50@$9 50 for medium to extra grades. Dressed active at $10 75@$11. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 1,400 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 4,800 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 27.

FLOUR firmer and in good demand at $7@$7 50. HOGS active and 25c. higher; all on market taken at $11@$14 50; at close no sellers at outside quotations; receipts 6,800. MESS PORK in good demand at $28 50; none on market at the close. Green meats active and advanced. Bulk meats firm. LARD in good demand at 18½c. WHISKY dull at $2 25. GOLD 145.

[Advertisement.]

CANTRELL'S HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Dainty toilet slippers, richly and fancifully embroidered, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, in great variety, and as they are well adapted for presents, cannot fail to meet with a ready sale. The usual attractive assortment of Winter boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children, characteristic of this establishment, will also be found deserving of attention.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S NEW HAT STORE.—KNOX has opened, in connection with his up-town establishment, No. 533 Broadway, a new store, No. 151 Fulton-st., two doors from the corner of Broadway, where his Holiday Hats for gentlemen are obtainable at the KNOX prices. This is a convenience that the public will appreciate.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 27.—*In steamship Java, for Liverpool.*—H. Sternberg, M. P. Pells, Holland; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Winn, S. M. Millar, E. A. Generdeux, Montreal; E. Waplar, J. M. Bowen, Miss Hood, Gen. Fitz-John Porter, New-York; Henry Dobell, S. A. McCarry, T. Beckett, Wm. Pierce, Quebec; Henry White, E. H. White, Jr., Baltimore; R. T. Downer, New-York; A. Zollinger, Paris; P. Y. Doughran, San Francisco; Robt. Ferguson, New-York; J. McClennar, Boston; A. K. La Forge, Philadelphia; D. J. D. Schepeler, C. E. Martin, R. T. Irwin, New-York; Thomas S. Gholson, Virginia; J. M. Harrison, England; L. D. Crenshaw, two Misses Crenshaw, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Cross, Cincinnati; William Witte, New-York; J. Diamond, Mr. and Mrs. J. Andrade and child, New-York; George E. Gray, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Worther, Mr. and Mrs. O. Mayrer, New-York; H. T. Wilkinson, England; N. Heath, New-York; C. Masson, Paris; A. D. Watson, S. Nassaner, New-York; L. E. Cromell, Boston.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 27.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—S. Lowenthal, S. Pickering, wife and child, J. Swope, S. Hoell, F. W. Kriege and wife, A. Heidsieck, R. Albert and wife, Johanna Philippsohn, E. Lienhort, Lorenz Kohler, Rosalie Kauffman, C. Lubke, D. A. Lowitz, wife and child, Elise Gray, Margaretha Buschmann, Otto Schanez, J. Bersezheimer, Ernestine Reess, Bertha Hermech, M. Kallman, Sara Weiss, Henrietta Bodenheim Georg, Herr Francis Sotter, Herman Hess, Julie Esler, Louis Sautter, C. Freissens, John Alban, Paul Weessig, Ulrich Wurster, George Hecht, George Frederick, E. Herbert, B. Deilk, L. Hempel, E. Mabert, wife and 2 children, H. Pohlmann, M. Stern, Louis Treide, R. C. Weilbacker, H. Herriman, P. H. Laubenheimer and daughter, Jocinn Bauer, F. Herber, W. Bulsca, H. Heller, James and Harry Rutherford, Emil Thompson, M. Ottman and 2 children, Felix Rosenthal, and 660 in second cabin and steerage.

DEC. 27.—*In steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool*—H. Thompson and lady, H. C. Moore and lady, H. Taylor and lady, Mr. Isles, lady and 2 daughters, the Misses Joseph, the Misses Goggins, Miss A. Flynn, Miss M. Farrer, Mrs. Thomas, Miss Mannier, H. Nichols, J. Godfrey, G. Napthali, T. Smith, W. Ward, W. Collard, H. Hamahan, Mr. Silvester, Wm. Lester, H. C. Berry, H. Coulter, E. Pereira, H. Charlton, M. Maltby, De Silva Ferro, J. Goodall, F. Young, Mr. Oliver.

In steamship San Salvador, from Savannah—R. Stolesbury, Col. Dodge, E. A. Flint, W. R. Hillyer, Hon. C. C. Jones, lady, child and servant, G. Apple, Miss Baker, T. J. Dunbar, L. C. Ludlow, J. H. Gifford, J. W. Jackson, W. A. Park, J. B. Regan, M. H. Ferris, M. H. Rogero, Wm. Blake, Thos. Crosby, R. Daner, M. B. Harris, W. J. Janney, Wm. Roney, A. R. Small, James Brewster, T. Lebby, M. B. Jackson, George R. Morris, W. J. Bennett, J. Henry Smith, C. B. Moses, G. B. Demerest, George Banter, and 6 on deck.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—D. A. Smith and wife, E. L. Pendleton, Miss Pendleton, Capt. E. Johnson, wife, two children and servant, H. T. Dennis, W. Stout, William Martin, James Moore, J. G. Darling, C. F. Gilmore, M. W. Dunlop, Col. Schaeffer, J. A. Skilton, J. R. Parker, Warren Curtis, Capt. Acorn, Capt. Booker, L. Wiley, M. Hins, and 5 in the steerage.

In Steamship Eagle, from Havana—J. Platt, A. Villalos, T. Asencio, W. Folen, A. Ostman, Thomas Savage, J. B. Austin, U. S. Navy; H. Cahard, Miss J. Smith, D. Bubengton, L. L. Norton, L. Norton, W. W. Spencer, C. W. Spohler, F. Canat, L. Grandy and lady, B. Bissie, F. Ganiaga, M. Laser, T. Suarez, F. H. Hooker, Miss A. O'Shea, F. Hoehn, F. Machero.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon sets.... 3 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 39 | Gov. Island. 4 28 | Hell Gate.... 5 50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Java, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Lone Star, Sceidan, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Granada, Baxter, Charleston, A. Leary; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamer W. Woodward, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Ship Pactolus, Tobey, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Ninevah, Stackpole, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; Harvest Moon, Bartlett, Galveston, F. Smith; Emily Agnes, (Br.,) Hutton, Richmond, Va., J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brigs Lizzie Ryder, Pennington, Gonaives, Miller & Houghton; Arichat West, (Br.,) Rany, St. John and Mayaguez, B. F. Small & Co.; Renshaw, Smith, St. Marks, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Breeze, (Br.,) McDougall, Cork for orders, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Elba, (Br.,) Davison, Cienfuegos, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Monitor, Besse, Wareham, H. S. Rackett & Son; Hardscrabble, Jones, Baltimore, J. V. Haviland; Laura Francis, Higgins, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; J. M. Brenard, Crowell, New-Haven, B. Briggs & Co.; Harriet Ryan, Snow, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Tilt, Prescott, Wilmington, Thomas & Holmes; N. Shaler, Strickland, New-London, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

Steamship Leo, Merrill, Savannah 72 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. After leaving Tybee had strong N. E. gales, and was obliged to put into Port Royal in co. with steamships San Salvador and Constitution, also from Savannah. Left Port Royal in co. at 7 A. M. On 24th, N. of Hatteras, had dense fogs and was detained 10 hours off Sandy Hook in consequence of thick weather. Dec. 25, off Hatteras, saw several steamers bound S.

Steamship City of Washington, Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 13, and Queenstown 14th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and 409 passengers to John G. Dale. Had severe weather off Cape Race, and was detained 16 hours off Sandy Hook by dense fog and southerly gale.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Eagle, Lawrence, Havana Dec. 23, at 1:51 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Dec. 24, 7½ A. M., saw a large ship ashore off Pacific Reef.

Steamship North America, Zimmerman, Rio de Janeiro Dec. 2, via Bahia, Pernambuco and St. Thomas, with coffee, hides, &c., to Thomas Assencio & Co. Left St. Thomas Dec. 21, at 7:45 A. M.

Steamship Marathon, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool Dec. 12, with mdse. to E. Cunard. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Dec. 14, at noon, 160 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship China, bound in.

Steamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah Dec. 23, via Port Royal 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Saxonia, Meyer, Hamburg Dec. 10, Southampton 13th, with mdse. and 717 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has encountered heavy gales most of the passage, and was detained outside of Sandy Hook for 24 hours in a dense fog.

Steamship Costa Rica, Harris, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. A. Raynor.

Steamship Montgomery, Ryder, New-Orleans Dec. 18, and the Bar 19th, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Was delayed in the river 12 hours by fog, and experienced heavy weather the entire passage; had thick fog from Cape Henry to Sandy Hook.

Steamship City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Dec. 9, with mdse. and 116 passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 11, lat. 51 25, lon. 15 11, exchanged signals with steamship City of London, bound E. 24th, 300 miles E. of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with a bark bound E.

Steamship Crusader, Butcher, Belize Dec. 8, Kingston, Jam., 15th, Port-au-Prince 19th and Turks Island 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Ribon & Munoz.

Steamship Prometheus, Child, Apalachicola Dec. 17, via Key West 21st, with cotton to Benner & Brown. Experienced very rough weather the entire passage; laid to for 12 hours in a heavy gale from S. E.; was detained 6 hours by a dense fog.

Steamship Constitution, Greenman, Savannah Dec. 23, via Port Royal 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamship Cumberland, Dearborn, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., via Fortress Monroe, where she put in for coal, with mdse. to Murray & Nephew.

Steamer Westchester, Ingraham, Wilmington, Del., 80 hours, with mdse. and passengers to A. Abbott.

Ship John Bunyon, Carver, Apalachicola, with cotton to Walsh & Carver.

Bark Rosina Christian, Pierson, Apalachicola 22 ds., with cotton to Snow & Burgess.

Brig Juliet C. Clark, Freethy, Inagua 17 ds., with salt to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. winds. Dec. 25, at 11 P. M., was run into by a 3-masted schooner, carrying jibboom, head and head gear. The damage to the schooner did not learn.

Brig Flora, (Br.,) Mayo, Minititlan Nov. 24, with mahogany and fustic to J. H. Woodhouse. Came out the river 27th. The brig Perrila, for Liverpool, and schr. Anna, for do., sailed a few days previously.

Brig Ada, (of Walton, N. S.,) Card, St. Ann's Bay, Jam., 23 ds., with pimento and logwood to master. Dec. 25, at 11 A. M. saw a large propeller, painted a light color, ashore on Barnegat, the sea making a clean breach over her. Saw a large number of persons on board of her.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lansing, Apalachicola 16 ds., with cotton to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Bolivar, (Br.,) Christian, Malaga 55 ds., with fruit to Ribon & Munoz.

Brig Leonard Meyers, Coles, Baltimore 8 ds., with corn to A. Abbott.

Brig Moses Rodgers, Jones, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton and wool to Tupper & Beattie.

Brig Alice Frances, (of Machias,) Small, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton and resin to master.

Brig Pierre Nalesque, (Br.,) Adams, Jamaica 18 ds., with logwood to Leaycraft & Co.

Brig Hiram Abiff, (of Wiscasset,) Tibbetts, Havana 10 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Miller & Houghton.

Brig H. Corner, Waycott, of and from St. Andrew's, N. B., 11 ds., with ship-timber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Rabadon, Galveston 33 ds., with cotton, &c., to Yates & Porterfield. Has had heavy weather; lost part of deck-load, split sails and broke foregaff.

Schr. Horace E. Bell, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Barnard, Manzanilla 21 ds., with mahogany to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. E. De Hart, Low, Mobile 22 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Welcome R. Bebee, Crocker, Galveston 14 ds., with cotton.

Schr. Thomas Winans, Driggs, Georgetown, S. C., with rough rice to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. N. B. Hawkins, Wyer, Wilmington 4 ds., with cotton to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Sarah B. Strong, Tyler, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Little Lizzie, Burrows, Virginia, with oysters.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; ships Canora and Mayflower, New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

Owing to the fog, the Eastern steamers which should have left on Tuesday evening, did not leave until this morning. The steamers from the East have arrived, behind time.

The Spanish steamer Isla de Cuba, Rivera, which sailed from this port for Cadiz on the 22d inst., has returned in consequence of having broken her propeller-shaft when 4 days out.

Foreign Ports.

At Minititlan, Nov. 24, brig Idella, for New-York, to sail Dec. 15.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 14.

Steamship New-York, from New-York, arr. at Southampton to-day.

Arr. from New-York, steamer Michael, at Bordeaux.

Arr. from Philadelphia, Ernil, at Cuxhaven; Annie Augusta, at Gestemund.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Northampton, at Liverpool.

Arr. from St. Johns, Tonawanda, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Bark De Talaberry put into Isle of Wight on the night of the 12th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Dec. 28, 1865.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office, on or before the 1st day of January, 1866. After that date, interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Sept. 28, 1865, to the date of payment, will be added.

On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. JOHN MURPHY, Receiver.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN ANN AND FULTON STS.—A proposition map and resolution has passed the Board of Councilmen to widen Ann-st., so as to make it 80 feet on the north side to William, then on both sides to Fulton, and widen Fulton-st. on the south side, from Gold-st. to the East River, to 80 feet. Property owners, and all persons opposed, will call and sign remonstrance at McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st. Immediate attention is necessary as the present board will go out of office in three days.

READY TO-DAY,
THE ROUND TABLE,
FOR
SATURDAY, DEC. 30, 1865.

CONTENTS:

THE NATION'S NEW-YEAR.
FREE CONCERTS ON SUNDAY.
NOTES OF A SHORTHAND REPORTER.
MEASURES, NOT MEN.
WAR SONGS OF GERMANY.
ESSAYS ON THE SUPERNATURAL ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY.
THE SEVEN GREAT HYMNS OF THE MEDIAEVAL CHURCH.
THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY.
THE ROUND TABLE TO ITS FRIENDS.
AUNUS MIRABILIS—1865.
ADVERTISING NUISANCES.
POSSIBLE CHANGES IN EUROPE.
ALL THE LITERARY AND ART NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE—Single copies, 15 cents; $6 a year in advance.
H. E. & C. H. SWEETSER, Conductors.
Publication office, No. 132 Nassau-st.

BRADBURY'S
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SUPERIOR "GRAND SCALE"
PIANO-FORTES.

HARRY SANDERSON, the celebrated pianist, writes: After having tried and thoroughly tested the Piano-fortes of every first-class maker in this city, I hesitate not to say that Bradbury's "Grand Scale Square" is by far the most powerful, brilliant, pure and even-toned of any square piano of any make whatever with which I am acquainted. It is truly a wonderful instrument, combining the power and singing qualities of the full-sized Grand with the beautiful, round, pure and delicate tones of the square. I most fully concur with the other musical gentlemen recently assembled at Mr. Bradbury's warerooms, in pronouncing those instruments THE BEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTES I have ever played upon. Very truly yours, HARRY SANDERSON.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1865.

FRADEL, the celebrated musical critic and teacher, says: "BRADBURY'S 'GRAND SCALE' SQUARE PIANOS, for largeness, purity, sweetness, quality, brilliancy, and singing power of tone, strength of action and thoroughness of workmanship, are superior to any instruments with which I am acquainted." "CHARLES FRADEL."

WM. B. BRADBURY,
Nos. 425 and 427 Broome-st., New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.
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PLAYING FROM 2 TO 36 TUNES. COSTING FROM $6 50 TO $1,500 00.

EVERY VARIETY OF ACCOMPANIMENTS.

They are fine ornaments for the parlor and pleasant companions for the invalid.

A more beautiful and appropriate present cannot be conceived.

Having for seventeen years given our especial attention to this trade, we are able to supply our want better and quicker than any one in this country.

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FOR SALE AT
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BY
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Operators and machines sent out by the day or week. Family sewing. Machines repaired and to let.

25 Pr. Cent SAVED!

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and you will find teas, coffees, fish, pork, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

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A SUITABLE PRESENT to a gentleman who smokes is a meerschaum pipe or cigar-holder, warranted genuine, at POLLAK & SON. Meerschaum Manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st.

AMERICAN WINES.—SPARKLING CATAWBA, in quarts and pints. Still Catawba in cases and barrels.

PURE MADEIRA.

A genuine wine from the MADEIRA GRAPE, from LOS ANGELOS, CALIFORNIA. AN EXCELLENT TABLE WINE. It has had the advantage of crossing "The Line" twice, and is a ripe, pure, and superior wine. For sale in pipes, hogsheads and quarters, or by the demijohn, by FREDERICK S. COZZENS, No. 73 Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 713, Dec. 27, 1865.
65, 27, 21, 28, 12, 30, 31, 17, 54, 19, 28, 66, 15.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 714, Dec. 27, 1865.
14, 49, 21, 37, 19, 9, 42, 11, 38, 43, 27, 23.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 613, Dec. 27, 1865.
75, 35, 66, 47, 57, 72, 71, 69, 29, 48, 74, 77.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 614, Dec. 27, 1865.
55, 61, 74, 11, 52, 4, 60, 59, 13, 46, 20, 53.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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FURS! FURS!—WE WILL SELL FOR THIRTY days only, our extensive stock at greatly reduced prices: Fine French and mink sets, $15; Siberian mink sets, beautiful, $25; rich mink sable sets, $50; splendid Siberian squirrel, $15; royal ermine, $45; sable extra, $125; ladies' hoods, skating caps, Hudson Bay and prairie wolf, black and grizzly bear, white, red and gray fox robes; gents' fur caps, collars and gloves, very low. WM. E. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's [illegible], and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $10. Mink sable sets $25 to $30; fine rich sable sets, $50. All other furs equally low; and endless variety of [illegible]. Altering and repairing [illegible]. Receipts given to purchasers [illegible]. FLEMING, Manager.

FURS FOR SALE—A LARGE MINK CAPE and Muff, but little used; price $200, worth $300. Apply at No. 159 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

AT M. S. PAINE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 559 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, [illegible] writing, arithmetic, &c., [illegible] lesson, month [illegible] 13 weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS: one as first-rate cook, good washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, and [illegible] washing if required. Best of city references. Call for two days at No. [illegible]